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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Hitler Aide Appeals to France

Saar Chills to Reich Events

Austria Sees Nazi Force Halt

San Francisco's Bridges Go Up

Mussolini Works With Farmers

Hollywood Asks What to Film

EUROPE follows the swift course of events succeeding Germany's "second revolution." Rudolph Hess, German Cabinet member, Hitler's "second self," warns of impending European war, defies any nation to cross Germany's border, and pleads for understanding with France. The address is radioed and translations broadcast throughout the world. France's first reaction to the gesture of amity is one of skepticism. Roman Catholic Cardinal Michael Faulhaber, speaking at Munich, showing entire freedom from Government restriction, says no concessions will be made to the Nazis by the Catholic Church, and urges Catholics not to allow priests to be "crucified." Rudolph Hess's appeal to former soldiers and the world is stirring—"Can we not by mutual good will spare humanity another war?"

¶ The Saar Valley reacts to events in Germany in a way to throw the plebiscite into doubt. The Saar, with far fuller news reports than Germany has had, and talking with many refugees now pouring in, wonders whether National Socialist power is tottering or shriveling and sentiment grows to favor France or independence under the League in the coming election. French Foreign Minister Louis Barthou carries on two days' conversations in London. Locarno treaties and disarmament are topics scheduled, but doubtless the new European situation is under earnest discussion. Britain, increasing its arms, still refuses a security pact with France—But they have, of course, many interests in common.

¶ Austria hears Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss declare events in Germany mean cessation of Nazi violence in Austria. He offers to forgive plotting Austrians. The Dollfuss régime expects a much more moderate foreign policy on Germany's part, with Hitler fully occupied by the home confusion. The Socialists, whom Dollfuss has suppressed, are also heartened by German events, expecting workers to turn again to Karl Marx doctrines—In other words, Austria, like Germany, does much guessing.

¶ San Francisco celebrates the first year of building on the $75,000,000 bridge to Oakland and finds the work six months ahead of schedule. Great foundation piers, sealed deep in bedrock, now tower into the city's sky line. With 7238 men employed, $11,500,000 has been spent. Close by the $35,000,000 bridge across the Golden Gate sends up a rivaling tower. Two of the world's mightiest bridges going up together in one bay—What city but San Francisco would dare such doubling?

¶ Spain is reported by an official to be planning to fortify the Belearic Islands in the Mediterranean at a cost of $130,000,000. Majorca, Minorca and Iviza would be given huge guns, anti-aircraft artillery and mobile coast defense equipment. Spanish armories not being able to make the big guns, United States manufacturers are being consulted. The strategic position of the Balearics has brought them into many historic wars. The present arming is said to be solely defensive—But of course it means putting more weapons in the path of trouble.

¶ Cleveland, Ohio, watches the General Electric Company begin experiments which may revolutionize night lighting of motor highways. A road 2000 feet long and 30 wide, with human beings, dogs, cats, cows and whizzing automobiles on it, everything on a one-eighth scale, is the model on which the "seeing values" of lights are determined. Sodium-vapor lamps, high pressure mercury-vapor lamps and other types will be tested. More cars and faster cars crowding all highways demand new safety measures—Make the motorist see it and he'll save it, is the light expert's proper slogan.

¶ Italy sees Premier Benito Mussolini, oldest of national dictators, show how democratic he can be. Il Duce appears at a new farm on the reclaimed Pontine marshes clad in boots, old trousers and a blue sweater and works with the harvesters. He later talks out farm problems with many farmers, who give him an ovation. There is a reason behind the fact that so many of Mussolini's ideas work—He is himself a worker who accurately swings a trowel or a scythe.

¶ Hollywood motion picture studios scramble for things to film. The organized church crusade, in which lists of the indecent pictures are being published and millions of persons are being pledged to boycott theaters exhibiting them, halts the producer. Fearing disaster, he consents to swing away from crime and "sexy" themes, but asks: What else is there? Big discovery awaits the movie producer now forced to look around him—He will find absorbingly interesting stories in the life decent people really live.

Gold Shipped by Air To Get More Interest

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

THE sooner the gold gets to market, the sooner it starts earning interest. This fact is the explanation of an increase by 60 per cent in the transport of gold by air from Africa to England within the last year.

Approximately three weeks can be saved if bullion from the mines up-country in Africa is sent by air instead of by surface transport. When sent by rail to a coastal port and thence by steamer, the transit time may run into 30 days or more. Sent to the nearest Imperial Airways landing ground, it is in London within a week of being handed in.

Group Bargaining Need of New Deal, Means Declares

Welding of NRA Boards Envisioned at Second Wellesley Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 9—"Group bargaining" as a means of reconciling such diverse elements as the consumer, the industrialist, the worker and the farmer is the great need of the New Deal in its present stage.

This was the declaration of Dr. Gardiner C. Means, adviser on finance to the Secretary of Agriculture, who is conducting one of the six round-table conferences at the second Summer Institute for Social Progress in session here today.

Possible welding together of the present Labor, Consumer and Industrial Advisory Boards of the NRA into a permanent mechanism for a form of social and economic planning in invisioned by Dr. Means.

This New Dealer recognizes that the progress of recovery is being impeded by exhausting conflicts between the interests of the farmer, the processor, the manufacturer, and that these conflicts are expressing themselves in broad sectional animosities. Thus New England, which pays more for its bread because of a Government subsidy to the western farmer, fusses and fumes in the conviction that the West is the chief beneficiary of the New Deal.

Three Routes Open

Dr. Means discerns three routes open to the nation.

1. It can turn defeatist, declaring the economic system is not subject to orderly planning, and revert to the already discredited regulation provided by the competitive market.

2. It can advance to a form of rigid governmental control not too

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Gold Standard Return Urged For All Nations

End of 'Rubber Dollar' Era in U. S. Seen in Federal Attitude

Experiments Over?

Dictatorship Popular Topic at Charlottesville Institute

By Tully Nettleton

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 9—Strong indication that the national Administration is done with experimenting on the gold value of the dollar has cropped out in connection with the Institute of Public Affairs here.

The Treasury apparently has abandoned public defense of the "rubber dollar" policy, if not abandoning the policy itself, just at the time when members of Congress and others are going out to "sell" other phases of the New Deal to the electorate.

This appeared when it was learned that Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., United States Secretary of the Treasury, had refused to allow any Administration spokesman to participate in the round table which closed Saturday on "Money: A Challenge to World Statesmanship," although members of the State Department read papers at the discussions of Latin American affairs and Dr. John Dickinson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, defended the democracy of the Administration in the group on dictatorships.

According to reports, there was difficulty in obtaining even unofficial champions of the Government's monetary policy both here and at the University of Pittsburgh.

Topics for Second Week

In consequence, while the Institute proceeded into its second week which sees the opening of round tables on Far Eastern affairs and on the NRA among other subjects, a review of the money discussions last week showed that the speakers were unanimous in favoring an eventual return to the international gold standard. This was remarked by Dr. Wallace McClure, leader of this table, in his summary.

Speakers differed widely as to how soon they believed it would be feasible, several urging steps in that direction at once, while Mr. Willard E. Atkins of New York University declared he believed the nationalistic method of managing currencies to suit internal purposes to be the only course possible under present world circumstances. Mr.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Revival of Pre-War Entente Cordiale Forecast As French and British Discuss Plans in London

Franco-Slav Bloc Idea Influences Britain at Conference

Barthou Begins Talks

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Revival of the Entente Cordiale, in fact if not in name, is the goal of M. Louis Barthou, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is now on an official visit to London.

Security—principally French security—will be the keynote of the talks which M. Barthou will have with British statesmen, couched, it is expected, in terms of "guarantees of execution" of a future disarmament convention.

For France, despite its efforts to weave a network of continental alliances, is unwilling to relinquish the hope of obtaining serious guarantee of security from Britain. In fact, it is even stated in responsible quarters that all the fuss France has been making about its continental pacts of mutual assistance, including the recent voyage of M. Barthou into the Balkans, is primarily a maneuver designed to force England to take some action.

Although this is probably an exaggeration, it is believed here that the possibility of a vast Franco-Slav bloc stretching from the Baltic to the Balkans and including Soviet Russia, has made the British Government ponder whether it would not be wiser to act to keep its position as arbiter of Europe, threatened by the establishment of such a vast coalition. This action, the French Government feels, should take the form of a new security offer to France.

Increased Sympathy

The disinclination of England to undertake any further obligations than those implied in the Locarno pacts—namely, the preservation of the present Franco-German frontier—is not ignored here. But there is an ever-growing conviction that now Britain has begun to realize the peril to London in an attack by air, more sympathy for France's fears of its own security might be shown on the other side of the Channel.

The French Government starts from the assumption that Great Britain would inevitably be drawn into any war between France and Germany (France does not seriously envisage any other war). Furthermore the French nation as a whole and the French Government appear to be firmly convinced that in the event of a Franco-German war, whether resulting directly from the violation of the proposed Disarmament Convention or not, Great Britain would inevitably be on the side of France. A French Government spokesman put the matter plainly, saying: "We know that Britain would ultimatelly have to help us in case of an attack by Germany; what we want is to make this fact equally clear to the Reich so that there won't be any attack."

What the French Government wants, then—and what M. Barthou hopes to obtain in his London conversations—is, first of all, a clarification and simplification of the Locarno Treaties, which, the French feel, leave too many loop-holes for misinterpretation and do not really assure the immediate assistance of Britain; and secondly, an unmistakably clear and pointed statement reaffirming unequivocally Britain's intention of honoring the Locarno accords, coupled with a declaration that, in case of an air attack on either country by the planes of a third power, the entire strength of both will immediately be utilized against the aggressor.

Such a declaration could, in the French view, be incorporated in a

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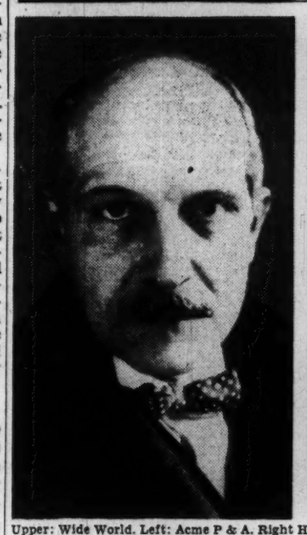

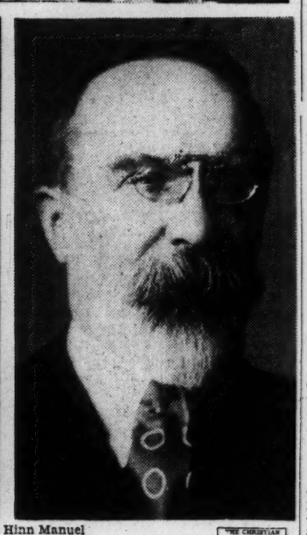

Upper: Wide World. Left: Acme P & A. Right Hinn Manuel

Missions to London, Civil and Military

Upper—General Weygand (Left), French Generalissimo, on His Recent Visit to London Which Caused Much Discussion. Lower Left—François Pietri, French Naval Minister, and Lower Right—Louis Barthou, Foreign Minister, Who Are in London on a Mission the Purpose of Which Is Puzzling the World.

Hitler Aide Has Olive Branch For France but Warns World Against Invading Reich Soil

Rudolf Hess Says Germany Is Pacific but Not Pacifist, and Lutze Tries to Reassure Storm Troopers of Their Place in the Sun of New Reich

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 9—Fervent appeals by Herr Rudolf Hess inviting the world to help Germany bring about international peace and by Herr Hess and Herr Lutze assuring the rank and file of the Storm Troopers that their loyalties are not in question took a back seat this week-end as far as public interest in Berlin is concerned owing to the sudden potato shortage which caused much anxiety in a considerable section to the housewives of the capital.

The scarcity is due, according to the official report, to transport difficulties during the hay and grain harvests, and it is promised that everything will be set right immediately. In order to ease any temporary shortage of potatoes there will be a reduction in customs duties during July on imported potatoes from three marks to one mark per hundredweight so as to increase imports from neighboring countries, especially Holland, Belgium and Italy.

Germany is normally a large importer of potatoes—more than 2,000,000 tons in 1930—and this year's imports are expected to be still larger if the general needs are to be met.

Reports appearing abroad of a food shortage being imminent are discredited in informed circles here.

Typical Speech

Meanwhile the Hess speech to East Prussian S. A. ex-service men at Koenigsberg Sunday was a mixture of semi-appeal and semi-challenge typical of many speeches in Germany in the past few months.

Herr Rudolf Hess as deputy leader of the National Socialist Party, entreated the ex-service men of the world, particularly of France, to do everything possible to bring about real international peace.

"We who fought in the trenches," he declared in the speech, which was radiocast by all German stations, "do not wish that incompetent diplomacy shall cause us to stumble into a catastrophe wherein we front-fighters would again have to bear the suffering."

He had not spowen earlier in this strain, he declared, lest his voice be mingled with the voices of traitors.

Herr Hess continued: "Today I raise my voice since I wish at the same time to warn the world that the Germany of today, the Germany of peace, is not to be compared with the Germany of former times, the Germany of pacificism" which "placed internationalism before nationalism."

With the Hess appeal went a warning to agitators who will not have to fight themselves but "who are constantly playing with the idea of war." He urged such folk to "be careful before attacking us, be careful before marching into the New Germany. Every copse and every hillock and every farmstead would have been paid for in blood."

Herr Hess added he did not believe any nation wishes to interfere with Germany, which would "mean interfering with the peace of Europe if not of the world."

War a Misfortune

"We know this people, too, longs for peace. We trench-fighters remember France's population behind the lines always regarded the war as a misfortune for itself and for the world.

"Honest sympathy has greeted the utterances of French organizations

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Eastern Locarno Plan to Be Mooted at London Conclave

New Pact Possible

What will result from the visit of the French Foreign Minister to London? Will there be closer cooperation between Great Britain and France through some specific accord in the guise of a "guarantee"? Will the expected agreement be merely a "defensive understanding" between the two powers, or will there be a new alliance?

These are the questions that Europe is asking with the arrival at London of Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister, and François Pietri, Minister of the Navy in the Doumergue Cabinet.

The revival of the Entente Cordiale is frankly expected by many British and French—in a somewhat revised form, but still an alliance of a pretty definitive and comprehensive nature. This is all the more possible since the Franco-Slav bloc looms with increasing importance across Europe.

And French diplomats insist that Barthou is in London merely to report on the progress he has made toward an "Eastern Locarno" on his recent swing through Europe.

From Berlin comes an astounding pronouncement by Rudolf Hess, Chancellor Hitler's deputy in the National Socialist Party, in which he pictures graphically the horrors of war, urges the French to be at peace with the Reich, extends an olive branch to France while sounding a warning that Germany is prepared to fight if need be.

Considerable attention is focussed on Italy, which so far has refused to modify its program of building two 35,000-ton leviathans as additions to its navy.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 9—Blessings from Britain, which Mr. Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister, wishes to secure during his two-day visit to London for the Franco-Russian plan for an "Eastern Locarno" is to be withheld, The Monitor learns, if the new pact excludes Germany.

An important sidelight is thrown on the British attitude by the fact which the Monitor is now to disclose, that for some weeks negotiations have actually been going on in Berlin under the auspices of the Czech Minister for inclusion of Germany in the new system. Furthermore, while the Germans have started by being decidedly skeptical, they later became much more friendly toward the idea.

"Consolidation" of the Locarno treaties is declared in some circles here to be the main object of the two days' visit to London of M. Barthou, who talked to Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Sir John Simon at the Foreign Office today, following his arrival here late last night.

According to Mr. Baldwin's statement in the House of Commons on June 27, the visit "will afford an opportunity to discuss questions of mutual interest."

In some British circles there is considerable apprehension lest today's and tomorrow's talks between France's Foreign Minister and Mr. Baldwin and Sir John may be a prelude to renewal of the Entente Cordiale.

It has even been hinted that the chief question to be discussed is nothing less than a turning back by Great Britain of its present foreign policy based on the League of Nations in favor of a new policy founded on an Anglo-French alliance. These same circles accuse some British Ministers of considering disarmament as having "finally failed." They produce as proof last week's cabinet decision to increase the British air force, and since isolation

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Right to Punish For Contempt Denied Senate

Close Decision by Court in Air-Mail Case of Wide Interest

NRA Office Picketed

Placards Criticize Johnson for Releasing Man Who Led Union Group

The Washington Day with The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 9—The United States Senate can enforce its will against recalcitrant witnesses by "contempt" proceedings, but it has no right to "punish" on its own account after the contempt is expunged.

That in brief is the meaning of the three-to-two decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in the case of Mr. William P. MacCracken, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce in the Hoover Administration, sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment by a lower court for refusing to produce certain documents in connection with the recent sensational air-mail investigation.

The court's decision is of far-reaching significance and took a prominent place among other Washington developments of importance, involving the changing form of the National Recovery Administration, Brig.-Gen Hugh S. Johnson's probable destiny, the continued play of political discussion in the capital, and plans for a national unemployment insurance program.

Senate Cannot Punish—The issue involved in the MacCracken case was simple but far-reaching. It involved the right of the Legislature to punish private citizens, and as such is of interest to every democratic country.

Now that the passions of the extraordinary air-mail incident are subsiding it is easier to approach the matter objectively. Mr. MacCracken was counsel for a great number of private air-mail companies. When Congress ordered his books and papers seized, Mr. MacCracken made what he now admits was a mistake. He permitted Col. L. H. Brittin, former vice-president of Northwest Airways, and others, to examine his files. Colonel Britten destroyed some of his papers, was sentenced to 10 days in contempt and—less obdurate than Mr. MacCracken—elected to serve the term, which he did.

Mr. MacCracken thought the matter over, decided he had made a mistake, produced the papers he had previously withheld, apologized to the Senate, and thereby, from a legal point of view, appeared to purge himself of his contempt. It was here that the issue arose. Could the Senate employ its right to deal with recalcitrant witnesses, to punish on its own account individuals after their recalcitrancy had ended? The Senate held that it could. Mr. MacCracken and his lawyers held that it could not. The precedents seemed to be with Mr. MacCracken so far as a layman could understand them.

Mr. MacCracken was sentenced, but appealed. The District Supreme Court upheld the Senate, against Mr. MacCracken. Now the Court of Appeals favors Mr. MacCracken against the Senate three to two. The case may yet be appealed to the Supreme Court.

A tremendous power would be obtained for Congress if it had the right to "punish." As the court pointed out, Mr. MacCracken was not subjected to the statutory modes of trial provided for criminal offenses, and the result was that he was accused, tried and found guilty by the same legislative body. The new decision upholds the separation of the legislative and judicial power.

Picketing the NRA: Spacing at regular intervals and marching silently but steadily, about 30 picketers bearing placards denouncing Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson marched round and round the United States Department of Commerce Building where the NRA has its offices. Thus the General got a taste of his own medicine, but declined to say how he liked it.

The placards bore the following and similar slogans: "Donovan's dismissal—Johnson's disgrace," "What about Section 7A, General?"; "Reinstate Donovan." All referred to the dismissal some weeks ago of an NRA employee named Donovan almost immediately after he had led a group of NRA labor union members to the General's office in protest against the dismissal of another union member allegedly because of union activities. Some months-old charges of inefficiency against Donovan were raked up and he was immediately dismissed. Since then labor groups have made a cause celebre of the incident. Today's picketeers are believed to have been imported from Baltimore and paid out of the funds of the NRA employees union.

But the employees are almost helpless. Federal Government workers are powerless to strike—or even to picket by themselves. They can organize unions, but their only weapon is lobbying which does no good at this time. So General Johnson can safely ignore the picket lines knowing that it is all his employees have the power to do, no matter

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Cut in City's Pay Roll Impends

Common Opened to Anti-naziists

Revere Radial Highway Begun

Mayor Mansfield Asks Names and Addresses of All Employees—'North of Boston' Needs Fanning Out of Main Thoroughfares

The Boston Day

Boston city employees were asked today to send into City Hall their names and addresses. A simple enough request, it sent forebodings throughout employee circles of an event which could be pinned on the recent session of the Legislature.

The request of the Mayor included mention of the April 2 order of the City Council requesting the Mayor to instruct department heads that resident employees be given preference over nonresident workers in the matter of discharge.

Such a pointed order was interpreted only one way, that the drastic reduction in pay roll threatened by the Mayor if the Legislature failed him was about to be made. He had requested that two-thirds of the present salary cuts be continued through 1935.

When the Legislature was about to turn him down Mayor Mansfield warned that if not upheld he would have to take the unhappy step of making drastic reductions in the pay roll or have the city face payless pay days.

The Legislature failed the Mayor. Today he asked for names and addresses, specifying that he wanted the residence address of every employee, not merely the voting address.

Anti-Nazis on Common

Saturday, Acting Mayor Dowd refused a permit for the use of the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common at 5 o'clock this evening to the Boston Committee to Aid the Victims of German Fascism. Today he reversed that decision.

Dr. Samuel G. Pavlo, chairman of the committee, declared their mission was peaceful and denied police assertion that the speakers' names were fictitious. He points out that Mayor Mansfield was one of the sponsors of a banquet given at the Hotel Somerset in February to Lord Marley, chairman of the world committee to aid the victims of the Nazi régime. Among other sponsors he said, were Dr. John A. Cousens, president of Tufts College, and Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University.

The Mayor's secretary said he could not find a copy of the letter in which the Mayor gave his name as a sponsor and had a few minutes' fast argument with Dr. Pavlo. Finally Acting Mayor O'Dowd decided to let the show go on.

But the police, with a memory of the Charlestown Karlsruhe peaceful protest meeting that turned into a riot, were not so sure Mr. Dowd was right, were prepared to be on hand in case anything happened. Because of the Karlsruhe affair, the

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Things Present

"School Teachers: A Composite Portrait," on the Editorial Page, should make cities, states, and nations heartily ashamed of themselves for the way they have treated the faithful workers who do so much toward building for tomorrow.

There are 50 flowers in Britain alone that tell the time. The interesting peculiarities of some are described on the Children's Page.

"The Navajo Blanket," on the Home Forum Page, gives us in poetic form the mysteries of a desert art.

Another Parable of Safed the Sage adds a touch of homely philosophy to the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Home Building and Gardening Page with its interesting Hobbies Column, the Progress in Education Page, and another Monitor Camera Club layout.

President Crosses The Caribbean Sea On Way to Colombia

ABOARD THE U. S. S. GILMER ACCOMPANYING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, July 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt had an opportunity for real vacation relaxation once more today, after busy visits to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The cruiser Houston steamed across the Caribbean Sea at a rapid clip toward Colombia, due to arrive at Cartagena tomorrow.

Apparently satisfied, the President expressed the view that rehabilitation work is progressing along the right lines in the Virgin Islands. The Houston left St. Croix at noon yesterday, after Mr. Roosevelt made a hurried inspection of federal projects there. In a brief address at Christiansted he told the citizens "the people of continental United States remember and realize that you are a part of the American family."

While a tropical sun poured down he joined a religious service conducted by the ship's chaplain.

After meeting President Olaya at Cartagena, the President will proceed to Panama and the Canal Zone, beginning the Pacific crossing to Hawaii Thursday.

Olaya to Meet Roosevelt

BOGOTA, Colombia, July 9 (AP)—President Olaya of Colombia with a large official party left by plane today for Cartagena to welcome President Roosevelt, scheduled to arrive at 11 a. m. tomorrow. Thirty pursuit planes will take off as soon as the presidential warship is sighted from Barranquilla, and escort it to Cartagena.

Piccards Repair Their Balloon To Study Rays in Stratosphere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, July 9 — Mrs. Jeanette Piccard and her husband, Jean, are here making arrangements for a stratosphere flight this summer to make a "directional study of the cosmic ray." They will not attempt to break altitude records, leaving this to the Kepner-Stevens balloon, now poised for flight at Rapid City, S. D., which is much larger than the equipment available to them.

They appeared here, requesting repairs for the 600,000 cubic foot balloon used last year by Lieut. Comdr. T. W. G. Settle in his record-breaking stratosphere hop and damaged in landing. This balloon became the property of the Piccards after the flight. The Piccards plan to use a small propeller alongside the balloon to give it directional stability.

By learning whether the rays have equal intensity in all directions or are deflected by the earth's magnetic field, they expect to go far toward solving the Compton-Millikan controversy of whether the rays are similar to X rays and gamma rays, or whether they are electrically charged particles.

Kepner-Stevens Wait For Perfect Weather

RAPID CITY, S. D., July 9 (AP)—Jubilant confidence in the outcome of the stratosphere adventure permeated the camp of the expedition yesterday.

Happy in Saturday's tests which put the stamp of scientific approval on their days of methodical preparation, the crew of the flight awaited only the weather's coöperation to strike out for the goal—the highest altitude ever reached by man.

All scientific instruments were in place in the air-tight metal gondola when the pilot, Maj. William E. Kepner, Capt. Albert Stevens, scientific observer, and Capt. Orvill Anderson, alternate pilot, spent 3½ hours Saturday, sealed in to breathe air created by spilling liquid oxygen and liquid air on the floor of the ball.

Ballast, 6600 pounds of it, was packed in bags weighing 40 pounds each and stacked in with them. The trio, during the test period shifted all this about to ascertain their physical reaction under conditions expected to exist in the upper regions.

For their flight, they will take with them flying suits and electrically-heated gloves. Their equipment also will include two cans of beans for each, some hardtack and bouillon. They do not expect to eat during the flight, but, Captain Stevens said, plan to take the food only for an emergency, such as an unexpected landing in a remote place.

Natural scientists have estimated the balloon, which will take four hours going up, four hours at the "ceiling" or 15-mile level, and four hours coming down, will drift about 700 miles southeast.

Captain Stevens said today he expected the impending stratosphere trip to be followed by another and probably a third before the year is out.

Group Bargaining Is Need Of New Deal, Means Declares

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distant from the regimentation of the Soviets.

3. It can adopt an intermediary system, wherein groups, representing all the interests in the mosaic of American economy, gather and bargain.

Dr. Means sees such a system as a form of collective bargaining, only it would be bargaining between groups rather than between merely labor and capital. There would be some governmental supervision imposed but the essence would be that these groups would regulate the national economy by the play and counterplay of their mutual interests. It would be seen, according to Dr. Means, that the interests of these groups were mutual and interdependent when all the colors were placed together on the palette. Only in individual isolation do these interests seem irreconciliable, Dr. Means explained.

Two Weeks of Discussions

In this academic retreat will come in the next two weeks exponents of the New Deal, Republicanism, Socialism and even Communism to lay their intellectual wares on the scales of open discussion.

Since the ascension of the brain trust to public prominence, whatever is proposed or discussed on the campus assumes new importance. The cocoon of theory so long sequestered in scholastic elms has at last begun to hatch the butterfly of practice.

Hence the gathering of 130 students for this institute, the visitations of prominent social and economic thinkers to guide them are of more than passing significance, especially this summer just before the Administration's social security program is disclosed.

From 22 states and Canada students have come to join the afternoon round table conferences, to listen to the morning lectures, closed to the press and the public, and to mingle with the public at the evening addresses, which will reach a climax next Friday night with the appearance of Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

So dynamic is the present epoch, so plastic and swirling its events that the humility of the students is matched by that of those who come to instruct them.

"We speakers are not a group of authoritarians who want to tell you what is what," Mr. Max Lerner, leader of the institute's faculty, explained. "We are all here to help wrench ourselves out of our old, accepted ways of thinking, and we seek the truth about present-day conditions."

Experts Listed to Speak

Students have come to summer beseiged Wellesley in order that the intricacies of social and economic thought may be reported to them by experts. These experts include:

Dr. Means, Dr. Phillips Bradley, of the department of Economics and Sociology at Amherst College; Dr. William M. Leiserson, of the Department of Economics at Antioch College, formerly in the United States Labor Department, Dr. Lerner, professor of politics at Sarah Lawrence College, Dr. Helen Everett Meiklejohn, teacher in the College of Adult Education in San Francisco; Dr. Alfred D. Sheffield, professor of Group Leadership at Wellesley College; Dr. Caroline Ware (Mrs. Gardiner C. Means) professor of Economics at Vassar College and Dorothy P Hill, director of the Institute. All of these people will conduct afternoon classes.

And in their turn the experts have come to have the laymen, and persons affected by economic and social experiments to report their problems to them.

Students of Many Occupations

And a highly heterodox and democratic range of occupations and interests are represented by the students attending the institute. There are five farmers, two of whom are women, a retired army officer, a winder in a rayon plant, two dressmakers, several clergymen, a hotel manager, several social welfare workers, some housewives active in civic work, a salad girl in a cafeteria, a writer, journalist, a house painter, several members of an investment service, a laster on a conveyor in a rubber company and an executive in the same concern, heads of schools, a librarian, professors and many others.

The Institute formally got underway yesterday with a chepel address from Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, head of the Harvard Summer School. He condemned the old laissez faire, go-as-you-please economy of 1929. Link by link the old chain of greed and heedless individualism is to be melted in the great solvent of education and in its place is to appear a network of coöperation. Rugged individualism was a workable concept during the period of scarcity but with the attainment of plenty the need is for planning and coöperation, he said.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Processing Tax Receipts Jump Sixfold in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The monthly average of processing taxes in Georgia have increased from $500,000 a month to more than $3,000,000 a month, Mr. W. E. Page, collector of internal revenue here, told the Atlanta Civitan Club.

"There is hardly an individual in Georgia whom my office does not reach with some kind of tax," said Mr. Page. "There has never been a period in our history that called for 100 per cent coöperation any more than has been the case the last 12 months. Our President has had this coöperation and our progress has been astounding as compared to the situation when he took office on March 4."

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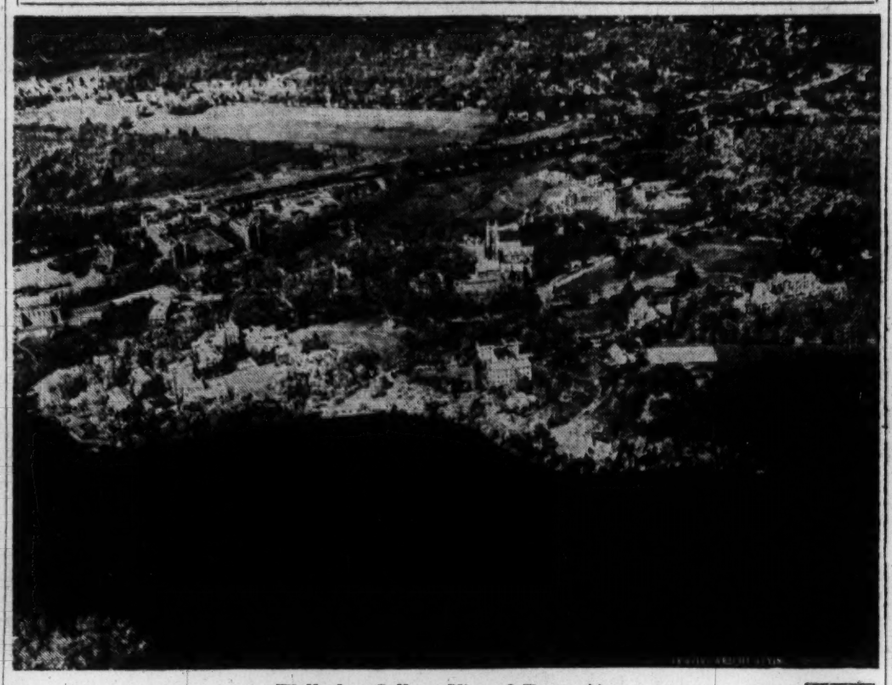

Wellesley College Viewed From Air

Peaceful Surroundings for Talks on World Peace at Wellesley, Mass.

Boston Snapshots

A Book on New England Indians—For those who, like ourselves, are pretty hazy on Indian knowledge, "Some Indian Events of New England," recently issued by the State Street Trust Company, ought to be a large help. The tendency of this little book is away from the pedantic and toward the lighter side.

The book is full of illustrations, including several of Pocahontas, endearing her name to history by offering herself to save John Smith from execution; one of Princess Weetamoe trying to swim across the Taunton River in Rhode Island; a few of Massasoit and the Pilgrims and a number showing various Indians who visited England.

One of the most amusing sections of the brochure is "American Indians in London." We quote a few lines from a series of articles which appeared in the Spectator in 1711 and were supposed to have been written by an Iroquois "king" named Saga Yean Qua Prab Tom:

". . . We often saw young, lusty, raw-boned fellows carried up and down the streets in little covered rooms by a couple of porters, who are hired for that service. Their dress is likewise very barbarous, for they almost strangle themselves about the neck, and bind their bodies with many ligatures . . . which our country is entirely free from. Instead of those beautiful feathers with which we adorn our heads, they often buy up a monstrous bush of hair, which covers their heads, and falls down in a large fleece below the middle of their backs; with which they walk up and down the streets, and are as proud of it as if it was their own growth. . . .

"As for the women of the country, not being able to talk with them, we could only make our remarks upon them at a distance. They let the hair of their heads grow to a greath length; but as the men make a great show with heads of hair that are none of their own, the women, who they say have very fine heads of hair, tie it up in a knot and cover it from being seen."

The Makings of a Good Yarn—Angelo Cresenti is a first-class grader in one of Summer Street's many wool houses. He might be called a champion were it not for the fact that wool grading competitions aren't very common hereabouts. In fact, after watching Angelo keep seven men busy stacking the fleeces he grades, we nominate him for the Hall of Fame for Little Known Men of Industry.

Here is an example of Angelo's prowess. One day, he sorted 148 bags of wool or (figuring 350 pounds to the bag) nearly 12,000 pounds. This means a good many suits and overcoats when one considers that one pound of a particular grade can be woven into a thread of yarn 580 yards long.

It was all pretty bewildering. We asked Angelo how he did it. He wasn't very specific about rules. You start in as a stacker, packer or what-have-you, handling wool from all sections, wool of all types. Then one day, after about 10 years, you wake up in the morning and discover you're a grader.

Wool is graded according to diameter. It is either "fine," "half-blood," "three-eighths," or "quarter-blood." The length of the staples, that is the individual pieces of wool themselves, also helps to determine the industrial use.

Anyway, the standard was first determined by a sheep called the merino The fractions merely indicate the percentage of merino blood or its equivalent in each fleece. In England, they use numbers, beginning with 64 and decreasing as the wool gets coarser. The grader not only knows how to measure the diameters with the naked eye. He also computes shrinkage. "Fine," for instance shrinks some 63 per cent. The coarser the wool, the less the shrinkage, for there is less room for grease and dirt to get in, between the hairs.

Angelo stands, surrounded by six or eight baskets, before a table about three feet high. Around him is the wool, some stacked to the ceiling, some packed in large sacks. Two men unroll the bags and pass the fleeces up to Angelo, who quickly sorts and throws them into the proper baskets. From here, they are taken to the proper piles and stacked.

Fleece of Gold—After watching Angelo keep the boys on their toes, we wandered through the stacks of wool—floors of it—with Albert "Bud" Jones one of Angelo's assistants. We saw it in all stages; when it first arrives, greasy, dirty and with a very strong odor; before and after the sorting and grading has taken place; and finally after it has been thoroughly scoured pure white and is ready for use.

A few things we picked up: Wool is divided into two general categories: "Domestic," for that east of the Mississippi, and "Territory," for western wool. It all goes back to the days before the West had been divided into states and was still a territory. . . . Most of the men who handle the bags (ranging from 300 to 1200 pounds) are Irishmen. . . . Sheep are usually sheared once a year, sometimes oftener. Shearing generally takes place in the spring. Texas wool doesn't have to be graded. it's all "fine" to begin with. . . . There are no black sheep in Australia. . . . American woolgrowers sometimes put one black sheep to so many white to make counting easier. A sheep that isn't all white is "black." . . . Wool comes mostly from the South and West, a little from Maine, however. Some of the wool states include Oregon, Utah, California, Indiana, Montana, Wisconsin, Iowa. . . . Michigan produces wool nearest in quality to Australian.

But it all looked very much alike to us. And after an hour of "French fine," "staples," "noils," "tops," "crimp" and numerous other trade terms, we decided to let the wool business go for the time being.

Anyone who is interested in learning more of the delicate art of grading can ask Angelo, who has been at it for 25 years.

The Galley on the Mystic—Summer time is the accepted season for hut building. Vacant lots are drafted into service. Building scraps are at a premium. We remember our own neighborhood—you couldn't find a hammer for blocks after the first week in July.

In spite of their crudity, those huts were the pride of our hearts until winter demolished them. Some might prefer to hold their club meetings and secret councils in the cellar storeroom or under the back porch but nothing really surpassed a hut; unless perhaps it was a hut in a tree. True, these structures were precarious shelters. But who would prefer the prosaic security of the family shelter to getting a bit wet through the hut roof?

Some youngsters in the Mystic River district have gone our huts one better, however. There is a classical touch to the small glass-encased rowboat which plies the water out near Dilboy Field. After all, what's a mere hut beside a covered boat?

The windows run all around the edge and the oars project through holes below. Whether the boys plan anything extensive in the way of exploration we haven't been able to learn, but with the woods so full of theatrical ventures this summer, they might rent the craft out for a good realistic performance of Anthony's meeting with Cleopatra.

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Quiet one select particularly desirable for ladies travelling alone

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40 WEST 56TH STREET NEW YORK CITY

The Washington Day

(Continued from Page 1)

how much they may resent his methods of treating his own labor.

The question at issue is the same one that has arisen in so many manufacturing establishments throughout the country under the NRA. An employer dismisses one of his workers, alleging inefficiency. The labor union asserts that union membership has been the real reason and demands a voice in all dismissals. Labor insists that the arbitrary right of an employer to dismiss one of his employees is a weapon for preventing unionization of his factory. It claims that whenever the employers discovers the identity of a unio nmember, that member is immediately dismissed on trumped up charges.

General Johnson has been involved in many such disputes. Often he has induced employers to arrive at some compromise with laborers over the right to discharge workers at will. But he refuses to discuss the Donovan case. He insists the man was discharged for inefficiency and refuses to submit his decision to any impartial agency. Which raises the question as to whether labor has rights only in private industry which it must abandon when it enters government service.

New Labor Board: Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, inducted into office and initiated the organization of the new National Labor Relations Board which falls heir to the task abandoned by the old Wagner National Labor Board.

Chairman of the new board is Mr. Lloyd Garrison, grandson of the noted abolitionist. The grandson today, unlike his ancestor, has put his hands to a task of peace instead of war. He declined to make any formal statement at the organization meeting other than that about 100 cases are pending for the board's action and that "We shall make haste slowly." Miss Perkins promised the fullest coöperation of the Department of Labor. For the time being all existing regional labor boards are to continue functioning under the new central labor authority.

Other New Agencies: While the Labor Board got under way, Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman of the new Securities and Stock Exchange Control Commission, reported progress in mapping out his organization after a meeting of all commissioners except Mr. Ferdinand Pecora. Elaborate organization charts have been prepared, Mr. Kennedy said, and the process of putting it into actual form will soon commence.

Simultaneously Mr. James Moffett, head of the new Housing Administration, conferred with the White House secretariat over his organizational program and said that he probably would be able to announce the names of his principal assistants within a few days.

Big Soybean Acreage in U. S.

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Drama and Music In Boston Obtain Support of ERA

Rehearsals Commence for Symphony Group; Actors Start Play

Boston ERA musicians and actors will soon be displaying their talents throughout the city.

After some delay due to official holdups drama and music rehearsals were under way today in earnest. At the New England Conservatory, Mr. Harry Dixon, in charge of the orchestral division, put his symphony group through their initial paces. Mr. G. Roberts Lungar rehearsed a choral group at the Y. M. C. A. and Drama Group "A" composed of veteran actors, held their first real rehearsal in the J. J. Williams Municipal Building. This group is under the direction of Frederic Ormonde, director at various times of the Castle Square and Repertory Theaters.

So far, about one-third of the promised personnel of 376 musicians and actors have received their assignments. Although projects had been drawn up and were ready early in June they were not approved until about two weeks ago. According to ERA officials, the quota for last month had been overreached causing some delay.

Among the drama productions planned for the summer are "David Garrick," now in rehearsal by Group A, and "East Lynne." An all-Negro company is preparing "Cinda," a play about Negroes, for early production. An entertainment will be given by members of these groups at the CCC camp in Milton next Wednesday night.

While the production end of things is being whipped into shape, Park Department engineers are constructing a stage on Boston Common for performances there. Officials of the Community Service of Boston, who are directing the program, say that besides the outdoor performances on various playgrounds, a traveling theater will be used.

Whenever possible, small groups of musicians will perform at dramatic programs to insure as much activity as possible.

Meanwhile the new program of athletics for women and girls on 25 park department playgrounds is drawing a large attendance. Women directors, previously unemployed and all of whom are graduates of physical education schools and with playground experience, are in charge. Such games as baseball, volley ball, squash, hopscotch, O'Leary, jackstones and horseshoes are being played.

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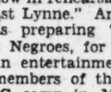


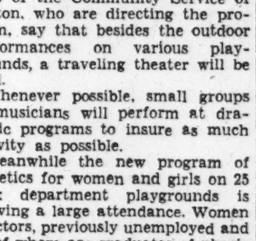
Furniture — Rugs

Draperies

Linoleums — Shades

Breakfast Luncheon Dinner

GUEST ROOMS



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The Cost Is Only $114.50 *Plus A Small Carrying Charge*

STREET AND THIRD FLOORS

Native-Grown 'Spuds' And Cabbage Offered At Boston Markets

The first native-grown "spuds" have reached the Boston market. The potatoes were from the farm of Mr. Arthur Cote, Pottersville, Mass., and were quoted from .85 cents to $1 for the box. A new native product on the market today was the Savoy cabbage. This vegetable was from the farm of Mr. Salvatore Ricci, Lexington, and was quoted at 65 cents for the box.

Trading in the fruit and vegetable markets of the city last week maintained a fair level, according to the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange. Hot weather foods were in good demand and excellent sale of lettuce, cucumbers, tomatoes, radishes, etc., was reported.

Peas brought their usual high price. They were being cleaned up considerably well, as were the native-grown butter and green beans. Watermelon proved to be a "best-seller" in the fruit line and many stands did a land-office business.

Blueberries and raspberries continued to sell in goodly quantities with the prices dropping proportionately as supplies of the fruit continue to come in from northern points. Strawberries and asparagus sales dwindled, but maintained a fair level in spite of the progressing season.

Watts Wins West Virginia Law Enforcement Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Mr. J. Blackburn Watts, county prosecutor of Kanawha County, is the West Virginia recipient of the United States Flag Association's medal for outstanding law enforcement in 1933. Attorney-General Howard Holt, chairman of the award committee, announced that Watts and his staff had been honored:

"For signal service in bringing to justice those public enemies . . . who set about to make war on law enforcement by attempting to effect the rescue of a convict who was being transported to the penitentiary, and who, in the attempted rescue, took the life of one officer, the life of a convict and seriously wounded another." The medals were awarded for completing prosecution of the culprits within 30 days of the crime.

Women's and Misses'

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CHESTNUT FARMS DAIRY

Washington, D. C. *DEcatur 1011*

Cut in City's Pay Roll Impends

Common Opened to Anti-naziists

Revere Radial Highway Begun

(Continued from Page 1)

possibilities of today's meeting were expected to bring added hundreds to the Common to see what might happen, if anything.

Motorists

Northern Fan

"North of Boston," subject for poets, has hardly been a motorist's paradise because of the roundabout, restricted routes necessary. The new East Boston Vehicular Tunnel eliminates one of the greatest drawbacks.

But beyond that is the need for fanning out huge high speed highways that will carry off the traffic to the points north of Boston which make a residential appeal, such as Marblehead, Gloucester and the many points shooting off from the Newburyport Turnpike.

A major step to meet that need in one of the least "ballyhooed" construction programs ever undertaken around Boston, was underway today with the preliminary work started on a North Shore radial highway. Ocean Avenue, directly back of Revere Beach, will be completely resurfaced and widened for a distance of two miles. It will join with another major link which has been quietly being put through across marsh and hill, connecting this Revere Beach route with the East Boston Tunnel. Another major branch will swing away to the left and join the Newburyport turnpike.

These new roads have few intersections. Travelers heading north of Boston will find savings of as high as seven miles when this whole project is completed.

* * *

Week's Total

Last week's automobile fatalities were announced by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles today. The number totaled 20—12 pedestrians, 8 motorists Calling this record worse than usual despite the relatively safe and sane Fourth of July holiday, the registrar states these figures do not tell the whole story as so many persons were injured, many of which may result fatally, so that the total may be much higher.

Labor

A Bid for Safety

Mr. Edwin S. Smith, former State Commissioner of Labor and Industry, heading for Washington to be a member of the new National Labor Board, as his last official act sent an open letter to Mayor Charles A. Ross of Quincy, urging the cleaning up of what he termed a bad health hazard in the granite industry.

He charged that failure to control dust in the granite sheds had caused an alarming increase in tuberculosis among the workers, and that investigation showed this malady to have resulted in 34.4 per cent of the deaths among granite workers.

Stated Mayor Ross today when asked about the Smith letter, "What has the Mayor to do with it? They are using the Mayor to get it in front of the citizens, a most unusual method."

But the industrial health problem, pointed out in this instance by Mr. Smith, even if put in front of the citizens this way, had been a major point in a labor appeal at Washington last year when it was shown that 42 Taunton foundry workers were allegedly forced out of work because an insurance company refused to continue the employer's policy unless he discharged men who had become bad risks, although their condition was due to lack of industrial protection in their work.

Today Mr. Smith's focusing of attention on the granite situation indicated that this too might be aired in Washington shortly, that perhaps some definite federal step might be taken to make industrial workers safe from such situations as those pointed out in Quincy and Taunton.

Welfare

One on, Four Needed

A single policeman starting on his vacation today was the key to the slowing down of Boston's prosecution of the welfare rubber-stamp fraud racket which had hit a fast pace Saturday with four convictions.

Workers submitting falsely-stamped cards for which they had obtained money for work they had never performed had been quickly rounded up, as quickly prosecuted with evidence obtained by police. One of the men convicted Saturday was a step nearer the top man. He was a "collector" who collected the cards, also a fee of 50 cents to $1 for getting the cards "fixed up."

Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles Sullivan today pointed out that Boston's heavily-burdened police department could only let him have two men, that with one on vacation today he only had a single inspector left. Hopefully he said, "If I could have four police officers I could clean up the majority of the rubber-stamp cases in two weeks."

One of the men now serving a sentence has been identified as a possessor of a fraudulent rubber stamp. As soon as more evidence has been obtained, he will be brought to trial on that charge. Thus the law department feels it is getting finally to the real racketeers that have cost the city thousands of dollars in fraudulent payments.

Government

Frankfurter Lands

Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard, "unofficial adviser" to the Roosevelt Administration, supposed sponsor of many members of the brain trust, for years the center of discussion because of his liberal views, often called radical, landed in Boston yesterday on the Georgic after nine months in Europe.

Frankfurter points made to ship reporters:

President Roosevelt has become a symbol of great encouragement and hope everywhere.

All who believe in the future of liberal civilization must be profoundly thankful to the President for the spirit he has put into democracy.

I am not to become a factor in the New Deal. I am returning to my post at Harvard.

Palestine is a land of growth dictated by ideals and has been wonderfully reclaimed through Jewish immigration since 1920.

Waterfront

Liberian Blue Eagle

Codes for everyone but none for the hardworking sailorman was the plaint from Boston's waterfront yesterday. Capt. Dwight A. Smith of the steamship West Kebar was speaking. Just how one could work out a 40-hour week on a 24-hour-a-day vessel was not discussed. Perhaps the Captain was serious. He spoke about Washington and the Blue Eagle.

Then came a humorous twinkle in his eyes. He suddenly called and from below came a sailor with a big eagle. It was from Liberia. "I am sending this to General Johnson. First, of course, I am going to have it painted blue. Then I'm sending it to the General, just so he won't forget the sailors."

* * *

"Pirate" Identified

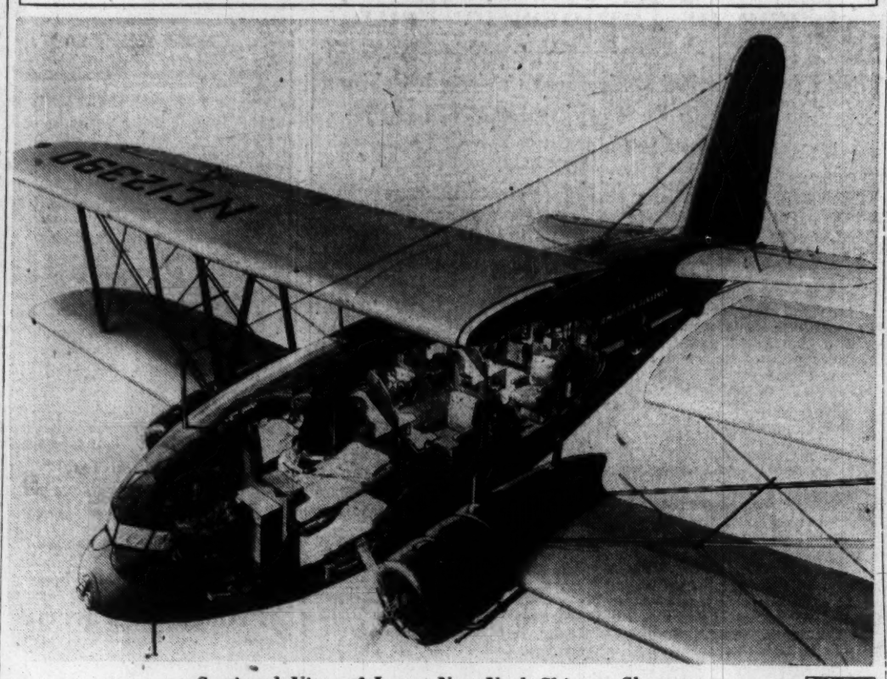
The body of an alleged "pirate," found shot on a beach at Cohasset two weeks ago, was identified yesterday as James H. Newton, chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Marlow, N. H. The Cohasset police sai dthe case was one of suicide, the man having been reported by his wife as despondent over business affairs. Previously he had been identified by six Williams College students as the man who took their yawl from them while they were at the Harvard-Yale boat races. The missing boat was found near the body.

Drys Name Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Mr. J. J. Lawton of Hartsville, president of the Federated Forces for Temperance and Law Enforcement, has appointed a committee of 10 to promote the organization's dry campaign preceding the liquor referendum Aug. 28. Dr. C. E. Burts of St. Matthews is executive secretary and the Rev. Albert D. Netts of St. George is recording secretary of the committee.

Birds Cannot Sleep in the Air—Men Can



Sectional View of Latest New York-Chicago Sleeper

Berths on Luxurious Sleeper Planes Are Longer Than Those on Pullmans

"George" is well known as the American genus Pullman porter. The American traveling public may have to invent a new name for another type of public servant, and a charming one, too, the night stewardess on a sleeper plane, the first of which was installed on American Airlines' route from New York to Chicago yesterday. The first sleeper plane, a converted Curtiss Condor, recently paid a visit to Boston. This plane, weighing eight tons, cruises at a speed of 160 miles an hour.

The first sleeper plane arrived at Newark airport today at 6:29 a. m. Eastern Standard Time, 6 hours and 39 minutes after leaving Chicago. At the same time a second sleeper plane was flying from Newark to Chicago at 6:50 a. m. Central Standard Time.

Since night air stewardesses are sufficiently rare the traveling public ought to know the first one. She is Marian McMichael of Chicago. She satisfies American Airlines' requirements for air stewardesses. That is, she is a registered nurse, is averagely not over 5 feet 5 inches tall, is generally not over 25 years old, weighs not over 125 pounds. And she has that smile and charm which the air company demands in its stewardesses in order to reassure the timid air passenger that flying is a safe and pleasurable thing.

Employee loyalty is a certain though unmeasurable asset. Air stewardesses seem to have this loyalty in a remarkable degree and are quick to resent unfair comparisons. And Miss McMichael is no exception. One finds her as proud to display the features of this new plane as if it were a brand new luxurious sedan of her own.

The new sleeper plane justifies this pride. Distinct from the usual type of American transport plane this new craft is divided into three compartments of four seats each. These seats face each other. This allows considerable privacy even on daytime flights. At night these seats are quickly convertible into six berths each an inch longer than the typical Pullman berth.

These berths are made up before the plane takes off. The upper berth is lowered similar to an upper aboard a train. Seat cushions form the base of the lower berth, and its made-up bed, stored with the upper berth, is lowered onto it. A clothes net, baggage rack and individual reading lights are incorporated with each berth. A washroom is located in the rear of the plane.

Having broken tradition in a feminine employee the berth feature of the plane is due to break another tradition. For the upper berth on a plane has a slight edge in favor of the lower berth. The upper is easily climbed into by the aid of a footstool but one can "hist" himself up as easily. The lower, of course, rests on the floor of the plane. The noise of the motors is not so objectionable a feature as one would think. Rather their drone seems to induce sleep. The thick padding of the beds seems to keep the noise down even better than on the regular sound-proofed Condors used on daytime flight.

The airline has learned a lesson, too, from the railroads. When the night plane is run up to the loading apron a portable air-conditioning machine is towed underneath it and keeps the interior cool until the flight, when natural circulation caused by motion in the air continues the cooling.

The air passenger bound for New York from Chicago will be able to occupy the sleeper plane at 10 o'clock. The east and west bound planes leave at midnight so that the night air passenger arrives at either airport at 7 o'clock in the morning, having saved 12 hours over the usual train time.

Brewer and Son Held In Liquor Conspiracy

SEATTLE, Wash., July 9 (AP)—Henry Reifel, president of the Brewers and Distillers, Ltd., of Vancouver, B. C., and his son, George C. Reifel, were arrested here July 6 by customs agents who accused them of heading a huge international liquor conspiracy. They were released after posting $100,000 bonds each.

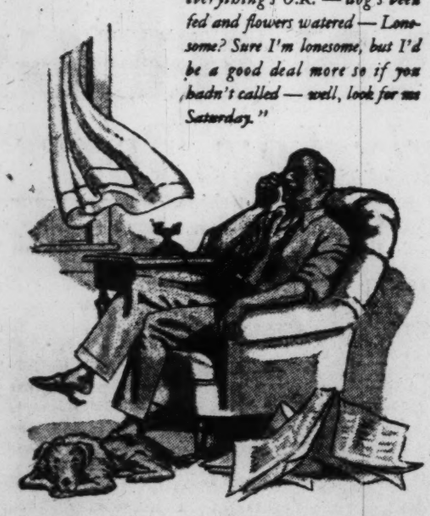
The defendants, with others not yet arrested, are charged with having smuggled hundreds of thousands of cases of Canadian liquor into the United States within the past few years, J. Charles Dennis, United States District Attorney, announced.

You get that "home again" feeling when you're at The Taft. This great modern hotel spares no effort to make you comfortable. Located in Times Square — New York's center of all business and social activities. 2,000 rooms, with bath, from $2.50.

HOTEL TAFT NEW YORK
7th Ave. at 50th St. ALFRED LEWIS, Mgr.

HELLO, DEAR

"Having a good time?—Yup, everything's O.K.—dog's been fed and flowers watered—Lonesome? Sure I'm lonesome, but I'd be a good deal more so if you hadn't called—well, look for me Saturday."



ONE mighty comforting way to keep families united, even when physically separated, is by a telephone call. It certainly helps to fill a void, because since the absent ones can't be with you in person, the next best thing is their voices, telling you how they are and what they are doing. It's inexpensive, too, especially when calling at evening or night rates.

To illustrate the low cost of toll calls made during the evening and night rate periods, the following typical rates are cited for a 3 minute station-to-station call (that is, a call by number) from

BOSTON TO	7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m. to 4:30 a.m.	BOSTON TO	7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m. to 4:30 a.m.
Biddeford, Me.	.50	.35	Portsmouth, N. H.	.35	.25
Dover, N. H.	.40	.25	Albany, N. Y.	.70	.50
Montpelier, Vt.	.75	.50	Halifax, N. S.	1.80	1.20
Newport, R. I.	.35	.25	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.10	.75

These rates are from down-town Boston. Rates to toll points from Suburban Exchanges may be slightly more or less.

LOOK AT BRAKES AND BODIES_

NOW THAT PRICES ARE ALL THE SAME

TODAY, MOST PEOPLE KNOW that the prices of "All Three" low-priced cars are pretty much alike. Models may differ a few dollars... but it's safe to say that a Plymouth Special Six, delivered at your door, costs about the same as the comparable model of either of Plymouth's two competitors.

So when you look at "All Three" today... there's only one thing to think about ...WHICH IS THE BEST CAR—WHICH GIVES YOU THE MOST FOR YOUR MONEY? We'll admit "All Three" are good automobiles. But before you buy *any*, consider these things:

When you step on the brake, will that car stop dead in its tracks? When your wife and children drive away, will you know they are safe, in a body of steel reinforced with steel?

Even if Plymouth COST MORE, which it probably doesn't, it would be worth it. The Special Six has Hydraulic Brakes, Safety-Steel Body, and the same Individual Wheel Springing that is used on the most expensive cars for a more comfortable back-seat ride. It has Floating Power to end vibration.

It has the luxuries that make you *proud to own a car*. Yet its price is right in line with comparable models of its two biggest competitors.

Look at the prices on the right. See the car at any Dodge, De Soto or Chrysler dealer. Then decide.

PRICES AND FEATURES OF THE NEW PLYMOUTH SPECIAL SIX

4-Door Sedan $620 — 2-Door Sedan $580
Town Sedan $655 — Business Coupe $560
Rumble Seat Coupe $590

HYDRAULIC BRAKES. Always equalized. Eliminate dangerous swerving. Save frequent relinings

SAFETY-STEEL BODY. Best safety insurance you can have on today's busy highways.

FLOATING POWER Engine Mountings. Keep vibration away from you. You ride relaxed.

INDIVIDUAL WHEEL SPRINGING. Best of so-called "knee-type" springs, as used on the most expensive cars.

Four piston rings instead of the usual three. Four-bearing Crankshaft—Valve-seat Inserts—Oil Filter—Steel Artillery Wheels—Dual Trumpet Horns.

Prices as low as $485 for Standard Plymouth. All prices f. o. b. factory, Detroit, subject to change without notice. Time payments to fit your budget. Ask your dealer for the Official Chrysler Motors Commercial Credit Plan.

PLYMOUTH MOTOR CORPORATION

DIVISION OF CHRYSLER MOTORS

Marshall & Snelgrove's SUMMER SALE

Hosts of bargains like this one await you in the Fashion Salons

Heavy printed marocain dress in exclusive design. Colours: navy/white and green, navy/white and red, nigger/white and flame, black/white and green. Sizes 40, 42, 44 and 46. Usual Price, 8½ gns. Marshall's Sale £4

38.—Extra wide fitting One Bar Shoe, Louis XV heel. In brown and black glace, also black patent. Usual Price, 32/9 pair. Marshall's Sale 21/9

39.—The famous "Baratta" Shoe, moderate Louis XV heel, in black or brown glace, black patent or black suede, also blue flamingo kid. Usual Price, 35/9 pair. Marshall's Sale 21/9

20.—Real Lizard Court Shoe. Louis XV heel, with lizard and suede twisted bow to tone. In hazel, brown, black, grey and blue. Usual Price, 32/9 pair. Marshall's Sale 20/-

21.—Smalt Tie Shoe, in brown, black and blue suede. Trimmed calf. Usual Price, 29/6 pair. Marshall's Sale 20/-

22.—Louis XV heal Court Shoe in in suede, with sunray pattern of plaited leather to tone. In brown, blue and black. Usual price 28/9 pair. Marshall's Sale 20/-

. . . . . and the STOCKING and SHOE BARGAINS are more exciting than ever . . . . .

ENGLISH PURE SILK

Stockings which when perfect sell at 8/11 and 9/11 a pair. Now offered at 4/- a pair. These extra fine English made Stockings of the purest silk can be had in all the most fashionable shades. With or without lace clox. The Stockings are slightly substandard, which enables us to make this astounding offer.

Marshall's Sale, a Pair **4/-**

3 Pairs for 11/9

"ARISTOC" SILK

First choice at a reduction of 2/- pair

"Aristoc" service weight silk Stockings are wonderful value at 6/11 a pair, but during the Sale we are offering a number at 4/11 a pair. Do not miss this opportunity. 600 dozen discontinued number all first choice "Aristoc" service weight pure silk Stockings, lisle feet and top, openwork clox, in black and all fashionable colours. Usual Price, 6/11.

Marshall's Sale, a Pair **4/11**

3 Pairs for 14/6

"FAMA" GRENADINE

Half-price offer of the renowned "Fama" Italian Grenadine pure silk Stockings, 51-gauge, fancy lace clox, the most popular and dainty hose, manufactured in all colours and sizes. They are slightly substandard and consequently are offered at a very special price. Usual Price, 13/9.

Marshall's Sale, a Pair **6/11**

3 pairs for 20/6

Marshall & Snelgrove
Vere Street & Oxford Street, London, W.1

Revival of Entente Cordiale In Revised Version Forecast By Barthou's Visit to London

(Continued from Page 1)

general agreement on "guarantees of execution."

France has very explicit ideas of this subject, ideas which were included in a note given by M. J. Paul-Boncour, then French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the Disarmament Conference, last December. Recently, at Geneva, the French delegation stated clearly that this note remained the basis of the Government's policy as far as guarantees of execution of a future arms convention were concerned. Hence the note, of which the principal provisions are as follows, will probably form the starting point of M. Barthou's London talks:

In case a violation of the convention is discovered, the Permanent Commission of the Disarmament Conference will invite the guilty state to cease its violation within a certain fixed delay. Until the violation ceases, the guilty state loses its rights as a participant in the Commission of Control.

If the violation discovered is sufficiently serious, it will be comparable to a violation of the Briand-Kellogg Pact.

A committee of inspection is to be sent to the spot to make sure that the violation ceases within the specified delay. If the violation still persists after this time is up, the contracting parties have the obligation of putting into effect, jointly, the means of pressure necessary to secure the execution of the convention.

These means of pressure will be of an economic and financial order: the convention will enumerate the principal points in connection with them, leaving it to the Disarmament Commission to adapt their execution to the gravity of the particular infraction and the circumstances; (prohibiting the guilty nation to launch loans on the foreign market, working out of a Convention of Financial Assistance for the state admittedly menaced by the violator, breaking off of economic relations, boycotting of all articles imported from the violating nation, prohibition of all or part of exports to it, etc.).

Eventually, the Permanent Commission could go further: it could recommend the breaking off of diplomatic relations, invite the signatory states to lend their technical assistance to states menaced by the violation, in order to permit them to counteract as quickly as possible the dangerous advantage which the violator would have gained, for instance through manufacturing illicit weapons.

If war breaks out as a result of the violation of the convention, it will be taken for granted that the aggressor is the nation which has been guilty of violating the convention.

The Convention will make provision for regional accords between states particularly interested in seeing that the Convention is respected in certain regions.

It can be clearly seen from these clauses that in endeavoring to obtain Britain's assent to such "guarantees" France is in effect asking for an alliance which implicitly amounts to a modern version of the old Entente Cordiale.

The above note, however, represents not the minimum but the maximum demands of the French, and it is probable that M. Barthou would welcome whatever modest measure of additional security Great Britain might be willing to offer.

Hitler Aide Holds Out Olive Branch

(Continued from Page 1)

of war veterans demanding an honest understanding with Germany.

"France's soldiers know how bravely Germans fought for four and a half years.

"The front fighters want peace. The peoples want peace. Germany's Government wants peace.

"One may share the conviction that M. Barthou also desires peace despite various turns in his speeches that sound cacophonous to the ears of people ready for an understanding.

"For Barthou is a man who combines political foresightedness with personal culture, yet who states proudly he admires Richard Wagner and his works.

"It is not without intention, probably, that at Geneva he emphasized that he knows German intellectual and spiritual life thoroughly.

"It is therefore not impossible that he might in the last analysis take German conditions into account and this decisively in the pacification of Europe.

Seeks Understanding

"There is no doubt that a boon would come from an understanding between Germany and France not only to these states in their entirety but to each individual of these two peoples.

"To put it concretely, every Frenchman and German would have a better income, real peace. Real confidence between people makes possible reduction of armaments which today swallow a great part of the incomes of nations and thereby of the individual citizens."

Herr Hess expressed the opinion that once equality of armaments was vouchsafed, Germany "would be more easily satisfied with a minimum armament for security as a guarantee of peace."

A defenseless country, he claimed, represents a danger to peace in that foreign armies, in an attempt to avert trouble at home, might be tempted to invade a defenseless country.

Herr Hess was speaking officially as the deputy of Chancellor Hitler and observers here see in his remarks a desire to reiterate the German fear of encirclement at the time of M. Barthou's visit to London.

As to Plot

Herr Hess also referred in emphatic terms to what he describes as necessary measures taken against the plotters of June 30.

"Deaths of the ringleaders prevented a struggle between fellow countrymen and fellow countrymen. It was necessary so that the lives of thousands, if not of tens of thousands, of the best Germans, among them perhaps women and children, should be saved."

The whole affair, according to Herr Hess, had nothing to do with the genuine Storm Trooper but was due to a small number of higher leaders, reactionary intellectual schemers and wire-pullers of treason.

"Woe to him who compares the S. A. man with the traitor," he exclaimed. "The S. A. is part of a great common movement and enjoys the same respect as given to any other part of this movement."

"Youth's Ideal

Extolling Chancellor Hitler for all he has done for Germany, Herr Hess declared:

"Every youth in the Hitler Youth Movement looks to the leader as an ideal."

Herr Hitler, he continued, has given men and women a belief in the purity of ideals for which their children and husbands under his leadership lived and struggled."

Herr Hess seems to have admitted, however, that certain individuals may have been wrongly slain in the events of June 30. He declared there is justification for this in the fact that the fate of the nation comes before the fate of the individual. "Just as in a mutiny of soldiers every tenth man is shot regardless of the question of guilt, so in mass organizations (though the S. A. has nothing to do with the military organization) discipline must be enforced."

The Hess speech again indicates that concern is felt here as to the effect of recent events upon the Storm Troopers. Everything is now being done to allay the Storm Trooper's perplexity and to bring home to them the significance of a treacherous plot which some of their higher leaders are accused of having hatched.

The speeches both of Herr Hess and Herr Lutze, new chief of staff, show the same anxiety to assure the rank and file of the S. A. that their loyalty is not in question and that in time they will be again the good, old, glorious S. A. battle army of the National Socialist political party.

At the same time changes of the last 10 days have been so quick storm troopers cannot quite grasp them.

Further Purging

Herr Lutze's task, namely to make the future Storm Troopers absolutely trustworthy from the political party point of view and not competitors of The Reichswehr, means that great care will be taken in deciding who shall remain in or later be admitted to The S. A. Each applicant's past career, particularly in party politics, will be carefully scrutinized.

The two questions involved in disbanding the S. A. are one economic and the other political. What will be done with the unemployed now in their ranks and what measures will be taken to prevent many former Socialists and Communists who joined the S. A. from forming their own organizations in secret.

Relations between the Storm Troopers and the Stahlhelm are undoubtedly improved, but it will take much to eliminate the rivalry between the S. A. and the S. S. (black-coated National Socialist guards). The latter have long enjoyed a special privileged position which has been considerably enhanced by recent happenings.

France and Britain Discuss Alliance

(Continued from Page 1)

isn't really safe, the best thing to do is to establish the closest possible diplomatic and military coöperation with France.

Confirmation of these rumors, these circles declare, can be found in the recent visits of high British and French army chiefs, such as General Weygand, to England and France, which official quarters here describe as purely "personal" visits.

In connection with the British War Minister's vlist to France last week, Mr. Baldwin was asked on Friday whether the British Government "contemplated the making of any arrangements or have made any arrangements with France without consultation in the League of Nations with reference to mutual action in the event of hostilities breaking out in Europe." Mr. Baldwin said his answer was in the negative.

Furthermore, Mr. Neville Chamberlain on Saturday denied that the Barthou visit "has some connection with some sinister attempt to commit this country to some new continental alliance. I don't think I need tell you that there isn't a word of truth in any story of that kind. We are not going to enter into any new alliance."

It is recalled however that during the pre-war Anglo-French conversations there were similar categorical denials of an "alliance," although in the end there was a fairly close "understanding" between military high commands of the two countries.

On the French side it is insisted that M. Barthou does not want to ask Britain for anything, but wishes to inform the British Government of the results of recent French policy, particularly in regard to the proposed "Eastern Locarno." This would be a pact of mutual assistance between Soviet Russia, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the three Baltic states of Estonia Latvia and Lithuania. Under this pact it is believed Russia would be asked to add her own guarantee to the guarantee of the eastern frontier of France already given by Great Britain and Italy under the Locarno treaties. It is thus held of greatest importance that the precise meaning of the application of various clauses of the Locarno pact should be thoroughly threshed out by M. Barthou and Sir John Simon.

Accompanying M. Barthou is M. François Pietri who has come to London to join in preliminary conversations to prepare for the 1935 naval conference. Among the questions to be discussed is the maximum size of battleships, a question which has been complicated by Italy's recent decision to build two leviathans of 35,000 tons each.

Holds Olive Branch

Wide World

Rudolf Hess

Hitler's Chief Aide, Who Seeks Understanding With France

Old and New Champions Play Game of Diplomatic Tennis

Called From Political Retirement to French Cabinet, Barthou Seems to Be Working for Pre-War System of Alliances to Guarantee World Peace

By **Sisley Huddleston**

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—When M. Louis Barthou was chosen by President Doumergue as his Minister of Foreign Affairs there was much head-shaking. The veteran statesman had been long in a semi-retirement. He was, it is true, still prominent as a member of the Académie Française and of the Senate, but he had fallen out of public view as a Minister.

Born as long ago as 1862, it was taken for granted that his future was behind him. His career, for better or worse, was run. But France takes no heed of the ordinary considerations of age. Was not Clemenceau at about the same age brought out of the political obscurity which had fallen upon him to save France? And Poincaré, though younger, had nevertheless finished his term of office as President of the Republic when he was asked to form a cabinet. In the same way M. Doumergue was regarded as the indispensable man, in spite of his years and his retirement, to lead the country when it was in an uproar.

Still, the return of M. Barthou was unexpected. There is a good deal in his past which seemed to render him ineligible for high office. For 45 years he has been in political life and he was first made Minister in the Charles Dupuy cabinet in which Poincaré made his début as Finance Minister. In the Méline and in the Sarrien Governments he held high posts. Just before the war he became Prime Minister and has always been regarded as chiefly responsible for the three years' military service bill which was designed as a preparation for the coming war. Again, he was Minister in the Painlevé cabinet during the war. In the early post-war Briand Government he was Minister of War. He represented France at Genoa in 1922 and was blamed in some quarters as being in some degree responsible for the failure of that attempt to bring peace to Europe. As President of the Reparation Commission he likewise displayed a firmness which made the efforts to reach an accord fruitless. M. Poincaré selected him as Minister of Justice again in 1926.

Of Another Day

Although he has, like most French politicians, often declared his affiliation to the Left, there could obviously be little room for him in the Governments which were dominated by the personality of the later Briand. Clearly he did not fit into the policy of conciliation—real or supposed—which was pursued. He seemed to represent an older generation, the generation which remembered the French defeat by Prussia in 1870, the generation which had a congenital suspicion of Germany, the generation which could not be expected to understand the new diplomacy which was being talked about if not always practiced.

The influence of M. Briand—which, whether good or bad, need not be analyzed here—persisted. His successors ostensibly followed his example. They lacked, however, the finesse, the sense of nuances, of the famous Foreign Minister. Though they perpetually referred to their predecessor, they seemed to imitate his weaknesses rather than his real qualities. Besides, circumstances were changing, and public opinion was changing. It was felt that Briandism was bankrupt. It had produced no result. Though his name was still used—and has even been used by M. Barthou—it was a mechanical tribute which produced less and less effect on audiences.

Has Lost Grip

It was openly said that French policy was neither strong nor weak—it was non-existent. It did not make peace with Germany, but on the other hand it provoked alarm among the allies of France. It did not lead to a reconciliation, but it gave away French positions. The allies of France in dismay were showing an inclination to look for safety in other directions. French diplomacy had lost its grip.

It may properly be doubted whether M. Barthou has taken what will ultimately prove to be the best course for France. It cannot be doubted that he has taken a definite course, and that he has produced a tremendous impression. He has fallen back on the old system of alliances without ambiguity. He has endeavored to rally the presumed friends of France. He has shown an activity which is spectacular after the period of inactivity.

Not always has he succeeded. Belgium is extremely doubtful. Poland, despite M. Barthou's visit to Warsaw, looks askance on the Franco-Russian understanding. But in respect to the Little Entente it is certain that M. Barthou has reinvigorated an attachment that was in danger of being relaxed.

A New Manner

To Geneva he brought a manner that was altogether new. There it was a matter of convention that one never spoke too loudly or too plainly. A special phraseology was used. M. Barthou, with his fiery temperament, spoke almost without notes, and he attacked without buttons on his foils. Those of us who heard his scathing onslaught on Sir John Simon and even on Mr. Henderson—ironic, personal, vehement—were amazed. It seemed he had made a mistake. But at any rate it was a mistake which was brilliant. He had introduced the parliamentary style into the Disarmament Conference.

Moreover, it was evident he had a general understanding with M. Litvinoff, and was encouraging a vast Latin-Slav organization of Europe. He put security before disarmament; he made it clear that he would not reduce French forces, but on the contrary meant to construct a ring of alliances. He would make no concessions to Germany.

Whatever is thought of all this, and of his subsequent tour of such capitals of the Little Entente as Bucharest and Belgrade, there can be no doubt of the increased influence and prestige of France. He has provoked enthusiastic demonstrations of friendship. He has welded together the Little Entente.

Germany can claim no diplomatic triumph. The fiery policy of some of the Hitlerites has met its match in the fiery policy of Mr. Barthou. According to the old conceptions Germany has lost points to Poland—though it may have won points in the making of peace—and it has won no points in Austria. Whereas M. Barthou has scored freely—though again whether these scores will ultimately help in Europe may be open to dispute.

Were all this an innocent game, it could be watched with admiration. Were it a tennis match we might say that the older champion has beaten the younger champion.

Unhappily Europe is not a tennis court.

Spelling Champions Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Earl Fulmer of Brookland is South Carolina's champion high school speller for 1934. The youth won the title in the annual spelling contest over competitors from 21 counties. Elizabeth Cunningham of Williston took the title in the grammar grade contest.

For Managed Money

Willard E. Atkins

Tells Public Affairs Institute of Currency Possibilities

Connecticut to Bar Shows and Dancing From Beer Taverns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 9—After July 10 the sounds of revelry from Connecticut beer taverns will be less gay. The State Liquor Control Commission has ruled, after many complaints, that music and entertainment acts must be abandoned by tavern keepers.

In the Connecticut tavern only beer and cold sandwiches may be served. There are many taverns, and in the competition for business some of them have been turned into beer cabarets with elaborate floor shows and nightly dancing.

The music and entertainment draws the women's trade, and the commission's ruling is interpreted in some quarters as an indirect blow at the practice of women frequenting taverns.

Throughout the state recently there has been public protest against tavern conditions. Lieut. James H. Moriarty, head of the Hartford police vice squad, described them as worse for the morals of the community than the old saloons because of the presence of women, many of them known to the police to be of questionable character.

The commission's ruling also forbids dimmed or colored lights in taverns, and calls attention to the statute provision that an unobstructed view of the interior must be maintained.

Big Rib Bones Found

Natural scientists from Friends University found nine huge rib bones almost as tall as a man, apparently those of a mastodon, in a gravel pit in a park at Wellington, Kan.

Gold Standard Return Urged On International Scale

(Continued from Page 1)

Louis Rasminsky, member of the financial committee of the League of Nations, outlined some steps by which he believed a restoration of the gold standard could be approached.

From the standpoint of popular interest as measured by attendance, the round table on dictatorship and democracy was the biggest success of the first week. This ended with a debate between Mr. Lawrence Dennis, author of "Is Fascism Next?" and Dr. Alvin Johnson, editor of the Encyclopedia of Social Sciences, over the need of authoritarian government in the United States.

Government for All

Mr. Dennis declared there is pressing need in America for a Government that would rule in the interest of the whole public rather than on the assumption that what is good for business or agriculture or labor or the veterans or any of a number of other special groups is necessarily for the good of the nation.

He predicted this would come within five years. Such a government, he said, would have to be free of dependence on a majority in the legislative branch and free of some checks by the judiciary, but he did not define in answer to questions just how such an adminstration would be changed, except by revolution, if it ceased really to serve the public interest.

Dr. Johnson conceded that there is too rigid a separation of powers—legislative, executive and judicial—in the American Constitution, and that leadership should have more play than it is commonly accorded in a democracy, but insisted that the greatest good follows when leadership functions by persuasion as in a democracy instead of by force as in a dictatorship. He recalled the talk of revolution in the 1890's but observed that practically all the major social reforms sought then had since become firmly established and without revolution.

Function of Church Discussed

"There is more vitality in democracy today than ever before," he asserted. "True, it also faces bigger problems, but I venture that succeeding generations will see it fully functioning."

Prof. Francis Coker of Yale University, who presided over this round table, said in closing it that the listeners had had good evidence of the realness of democracy in the United States through the fact that both Communists and Fascists, challenging the existing system, had been freely heard during the week from the same platform with the defenders of democracy.

Running a close second in attendance was the round table on the function of the church in modern life. The Rev. Cameron Parker Hall, pastor of Christ Presbyterian Church in New York City, was the last speaker before this group. He advised the church to recognize that changes in economic life had brought a greater degree of collectivism, and urged that whereas it had hitherto inculcated the virtues needed in an individualist society the church should now stress the need for social responsibility, the interdependence of men with each other, the spirit of coöperation and sharing, and the vision that sees the whole as greater than any part.

The closing session of the Latin-American round table was marked by an address by Miss Doris Stevens, chairman of the inter-American commission of women, in which she outlined the wide divergences in rights accorded to women in nations of the western hemisphere and the still existing inequalities between men and women in most of them. She drew the conclusion that in general a higher standard of rights for women is accompanied by a higher standard of living in the various countries.

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Cross-Section of London Life At Busy Trafalgar Square Shows British Are Keeping Cheerful

Bank Buildings Evidence Prosperity and 'Multiple Stores' Like 'Woolworth's Six-Penny,' Have Declared Phenomenal Percentages of Dividends

By Everard Cotes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—To walk on a weekday morning, down the Strand—that London thoroughfare where the visitor from overseas often makes first acquaintance with the British metropolis—is to realize that conditions, at least in the center of England, are cheerful.

Approaching from the Charing Cross railway terminus where the Strand debouches upon the sun-kissed spaciousness of Trafalgar Square, a characteristic scene presents itself. A broad stream of well-nourished, well set-up and well-dressed typists and department store workers pours rippling past in wave after wave of hurrying preoccupation.

Out of the railway station, and beside an ancient stone monument, it flows, flooding the Strand and the neighboring streets with movement and vitality. Masons have been at work upon the stone monument itself—a monument that records the affection borne six centuries ago by medieval King Edward the First for his queen, Eleanor of Castile. These workmen have so scraped and renovated the stone-work as to make it an emblem of the improved human circumstances around it.

It Can Be Gay

If the day be one of the numerous occasions in Britain when what visitors from Northumberland call a "Coop Tie" (national football contest) is to take place, or if a county cricket match is pending, the crowd may be reinforced by the frequent arrival from industrial centers of crowded chars-à-bancs, which add a noisier element to the flood. Gayly colored emblems of competing teams give a touch of brilliance in the more sober tint produced by the massed habilments of the ordinary crowd.

In the familiar "Corner House" restaurant alongside the railway station one may have to wait for a table for breakfast, so effective have become depreciated sterling prices in attracting tourists from France, Belgium and Holland—countries where appreciated gold standard currencies make British goods, including railway tickets and food, relatively cheap.

The number of passengers from the continent of Europe landing in Britain in the three months, January, February and March of 1934 was 135,635, being 26,976 more than in the same quarter a year ago. Those from France were 58 per cent more than in 1933.

Prosperous Banks

Substantial bank premises on the other side of Charing Cross Station smile upon the scene in a new coat of cream-colored paint. This recalls that Britain's "big five" banking institutions have paid to their shareholders for the last year dividends ranging from 10 to 16 per cent annually. These institutions handled among them in 1933 no less than £1,774,000,000 of deposits. So solidly prosperous have they become that in addition to the comfortable profits they have distributed they have been able in their 8000 branches to accumulate real estate reserves in the form of new bank buildings of stupendous value.

This last feature is so noticeable that even that highly orthodox London financial weekly journal, The Economist, gives prominence in a recent issue to the suggestion that the banks could afford to extend credit to their customers at even cheaper rates than is already the case. Calling attention to this banking feature, a writer in The Economist asks: "What difference would it have made to the overdraft rate if less commanding sites had been chosen and less expensive architecture employed? And if the banker does not prove that the difference would have been very small, what is to prevent the layman from being convinced that he is paying in an excessive charge for advances, the ground rent of nearly every corner site in the country?"

In the two miles of London between Charing Cross and the million-sterling buildings recently set up by the Bank of England for its headquarters in Threadneedle Street are numerous examples of banking real-estate reserves of the kind to which The Economist refers.

Departmental stores are another branch of British business which is prospering exceedingly. About halfway down the Strand is a Woolworth sixpenny multiple store in which—as in the corresponding 5-cent and 10-cent institutions in America—no articles costing more than these small sums are on sale. These stores are typical of retail trade establishments generally throughout Britain. They have declared 30 and 50 per cent dividends for the last two half years, respectively.

Such phenomenal profits are, of course, exceptional. Nevertheless good dividends have been common in well-run retail establishments generally. For the past year the John Barker departmental stores, Kensington, have declared 15 per cent; Harrods, a corresponding business in the Brompton Road, London, 15 per cent; the United Dairies, a multiple store institution with branches in all major British towns, 12½ per cent; Home and Colonial Stores a similar business, 10 per cent; Lyons restaurants, 22½ per cent.

Retail trade prosperity is accounted for, at least in part, by the fact that there has been a time lag in the assimilating of retail prices to the downward movement that has been almost continuous in wholesale rates since the war.

Taking 1913 as 100, wholesale prices have moved continuously downward from 148.1 in 1926 to 100.9 for last year. Retail prices have also moved downward but at a much higher level. The "cost of living index," i.e. average price of commodities, rent and other necessaries, has gone (on the same basis) from 175 to 137. On the supposition that 1913 prices gave a reasonable living to the retailer, the latter has since been at an advantage ranging up to 38 per cent. It is regarded as small wonder, in these circumstances, that well-established stores have done well.

The same applies to the banks which have seen rise by 50 per cent the real value of those of their investments that have managed to remain solvent.

The Westminster Bank, which is one of the "big five," recognizes this fact frankly. "The creditor class as a whole," it says in its review for January, 1934, "may rightly be regarded as having benefited from the depression."

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Alabama to Rescue Fish in Drying Ponds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Reclamation of thousands of fish from drained areas and streams, lakes and ponds that usually recede about this time of the year will be one of the most important tasks of the State Game and Fish Department this summer, according to Commissioner I. T. Quinn.

Back in the Homes of Their Fathers

Courtesy Calgary Exhibition **Indian Village, Calgary Carnival Short, Short Street**

Saar's Sentiment Strongly Stirred By Reich Crisis

American Expert Goes to District to Help Plan Plebiscite

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 9—The departure today of Mr. John Hartigan, the American expert who is helping the League of Nations commission to prepare the ground for the plebiscite in the Saar, in January coincides with a sudden dawning of doubts in informed circles whether the voting after all will result in the territory reverting to German sovereignty as has hitherto generally been taken for granted.

The changed sentiments which numerous observers are now reporting are attributed mainly to events of the past few days in Germany. Whereas Germany itself is still officially in the dark as regards all but the barest outline of what happened that fateful week-end, the Saarois, among whom the press is not controlled have been supplied with the fullest details.

Political refugees—Social Democrats, Communists, Jews and others—who have been obliged to leave their homes in Germany, are busily distributing seeds of mistrust as to what might be expected to happen in the Saar itself if the National Socialist régime were extended to that region. Though these refugees cannot themselves vote in the plebiscite they are naturally doing their best to influence those who can.

Such a proceeding is not always easy as individuals who have been able to talk in private with local inhabitants declare categorically that "intimidation" for union with Germany goes on to a considerable degree.

An important influence which recently has begun to waver on the question of uniting with the Reich at the present time is the Roman Catholic section of the population. Practically the whole Saar is Roman Catholic and has been watching with much anxiety the dispute about Hitlerite and Roman Catholic youth organizations and other issues between Berlin and the Vatican.

The plebiscite commission which consists of three members—Dutch, Swedish and Swiss, with Miss Sarah Wambaugh, an American, as an alternate member and technical expert—actually began functioning on July 5. On July 2, however, a declaration was published under its authority wherein the population was informed as to three courses lying before it, namely remaining under the League, uniting with France or uniting with Germany. The commission then assured the population of its intention to "neglect nothing" tending to secure that the voting be secret, sincere and free. It also urged the population to assist in the maintenance of order.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

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DENVER—Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 p. m., KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

California

EUREKA—Wednesdays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc-248m.

LONG BEACH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc-231m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," cooperating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFI, 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," cooperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily except Sunday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA—In "Church Quarter Hour," cooperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., KDB, 1500kc-200m.

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PORTLAND—First Sunday of each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., first and second Thursdays, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KEX, 1180kc-254m; thereafter on Tuesdays during the remainder of each month, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc-231m.

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TACOMA—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., KMO, 1330kc-225m.

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Early Days Are Brought Back To Calgary Carnival Crowds

Alberta City Full of Color on Annual Pageant, but the Street That Is Short, With Its Pioneer Setting, Proves Greatest Attraction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta., July 9—There is a short, short street in Victoria Park, the scene of Calgary's annual carnival, along which a steady stream of visitors and townfolk passed today, when the 1934 three-mile parade of Indians, cowboys, pioneers, bands and floats which ushered in this gay week had passed into history.

Plenty of outdoor and indoor activities in Victoria Park, but the magnet that drew the crowds is this little street of streets where modestly stands the Pioneers' Hut, the pride of the builders of Calgary. Unpretentious in appearance it is flanked on one side by the hut of the rangers, those fire wardens of Alberta's woods, on the other side by the original Royal Canadian Mounted Police Hut, which was erected in 1873 at Morley and later brought here.

Now the sign on the façade of this latter hut is neatly painted but in those pioneer days it was done in empty baking powder tins. That was when the Mounties were known as the North West Mounted Police. There is sure to be a Mountie on guard to care for the Indians whose village of teepees and chuck wagons leads from the beginning of this short, short street, while the Hudson Bay Trading Post in the guise of a log cabin stands between the Indian village and the hut of the Mounties.

Indians Have Grand Time

The Indians are in their element in this temporary camp where are to be found a few Crees and Sarcees with plenty of Stonies and Blackfeet from the near-by reserves. Dressed in their very best buckskin costumes and with their tepees duplicating those of the long ago they lend color to this already attractive little street.

That Hudson Bay hut and the one of the pioneers stood on Eighth Avenue when Calgary was but a city of tents and a few shacks and when the school was in a store on the same avenue.

It was about 4 o'clock this afternoon when there was a lull in the outdoor activities of the park that pioneers and their friends passed through the little pioneer building and out into the pavilion where at a long table a gay throng of old timers were already seated and reminiscencing and the new arrivals joined this group which were being served sandwiches, cake, flapjacks and ice cream by the "Mrs. Pioneers."

Yarn About the Old Days

There was "Cappy" Smart, jovial as always, who came out here in 1883 and was formerly head of the fire department and who was the chief marshal of today's parade. Opposite him was Charles Jackson, who drove here with oxen from Brandon, Manitoba, in 1882. He mentioned that he helped build the near-by Mounties' hut and that he also had the first milk wagon of two five-gallon cans.

Just as earlier in the day the enthusiastic crowds on the grandstand had watched Indians and cowboys in their wild cow milking contest so Mr. Jackson said he had to milk 20 wild cows for his milk route and the only way he could do it was to lead a calf to its mother and then hurry and get the milk. They all had their stories, these pioneers who came to stay.

Lingering there at the long table in the late afternoon it was pleasant to look out on that short, short street and see the stolid Indians getting supper and watch the red coated Mountie who stood so straight, and beyond him was the log cabin hut of the Hudson Bay Post.

It is one place where pioneers are not in the past tense for there are many of them here in Calgary and active too, even the veteran Col. G. C. King who is 86 summers young, and his inseparable pal, Col. James Walker of the original Mounties of 1873.

All take pride in the city which they built and from their lips came the story of how Calgary the city at the junction of the Bow and the Elbow Rivers came to be.

"Sixty years ago," remarked Colonel King, "when I came out with Sir Cecil Denny's detachment of the North West Mounted Police, Calgary came to meet us for when we crosssed the Bow and landed on the other side the broad plains greeted us, and there Calgary stands today."

Utility Rights of TVA Challenged in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A group of Alabama coal operators for the second time has challenged the right of the Tennessee Valley Authority to operate as a utility in this State.

The group petitioned the Public Service Commission to modify its recent order approving the sale of certain properties of the Alabama Power Company in the Muscle Shoals district to the TVA, so as to make it clear that the commission had not passed upon the authority of the TVA to purchase utilities.

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COOPER: The truth about what?
MAITLAND: About the Fifty Shilling Tailors. That's where I get *all* my clothes—
COOPER: Do you really? I've often played with the idea myself. But tell me, is there anything *in* this 'Rational Tailoring' of theirs?
MAITLAND: There's *everything* in it. Every time I buy anything from them it's still a perpetual surprise to me—how they get such beautiful West End cloths and so many of them, how they give you such perfect style; and particularly how they give you such individual attention. It's really wonderful how they keep the personal touch and the trouble they're always ready to go to.
COOPER: That, of course, was what I was doubtful about.
MAITLAND: Well, come along with me some time and you can see for yourself.
COOPER: But is it really '50/- and no Extras'?
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Meeting Held For Discussion Of Garden Plan

Boston & Maine Directorate and Henry G. Lapham Interests Confer

By Webster J. Morse

What is happening at the Boston Garden? Those who have any interest in sports promotion or athletic events cannot help being alert to the situation. It is common knowledge that finance at the Garden has assumed frenzied proportions. When the Garden began some five years ago the Boston Arena was generally considered on the way to becoming a bus terminal—at least a thing of the past as a sports arena. Now a serious showdown is in progress.

This very day a meeting at which Boston & Maine Railroad officials, the Boston directorate of the Garden and probably Col. John S. Hammond, New York Madison Square Garden president, are putting their heads together. New York interests have controlled the Boston Garden unsuccessfully financially to date. Several managers have tried. Now the B. & M. has rebelled and something will be done. At the conclusion of this meeting one of two things is expected to result: either the Boston Arena officials, Henry G. Lapham, president, and George V. Brown, manager, will have charge of the Garden, or the Boston Bruins with Charles F. Adams, president, and Arthur H. Ross, vice-president, will try their ability at running the building.

Contrary to rumors the New York interests will not be "thrown out." They are too heavily involved financially. It is quite certain, however, that whatever other hands take hold, their decisions and not those of New York will govern. Mr. Lapham and Mr. Brown have long sought a working agreement to the satisfaction of both interests. Agreements have been partially worked out at times, but turmoil crept in too often. Now they have offered an agreement of control and the Boston & Maine and New York interests have concluded that a happy amalgamation of the two is the only solution. The Boston Garden directorate is next to make a decision and with that the matter rests.

If the controlling powers of the Garden accept the bid of Henry Lapham, it will mean that George V. Brown will put his 14 years of arena management against present conditions. Since the operation of the Garden Mr. Brown has gathered from curtailed extravagance at the Arena and from activities at the Garden, profound information in regard to sports building management. His knowledge of Garden activities has actually astounded Garden officials. His advice has been sought of late and all this has led to the proposition for amalgamation of the two buildings.

No immediate radical changes are looked for; but it is known that the Garden will house no more small sport ventures and few speculative propositions, excepting on terms which involve no outlay of money. Small events, under the amalgamation plan, would be operated at the Arena where expenses are lighter

The two buildings would, of course, be run under separate finances, although some things such as hired help might be shared to the advantages of both. They would not share earnings or losses, especially with the Garden losing some $87,000 last year. Much depends upon the decision forthcoming today.

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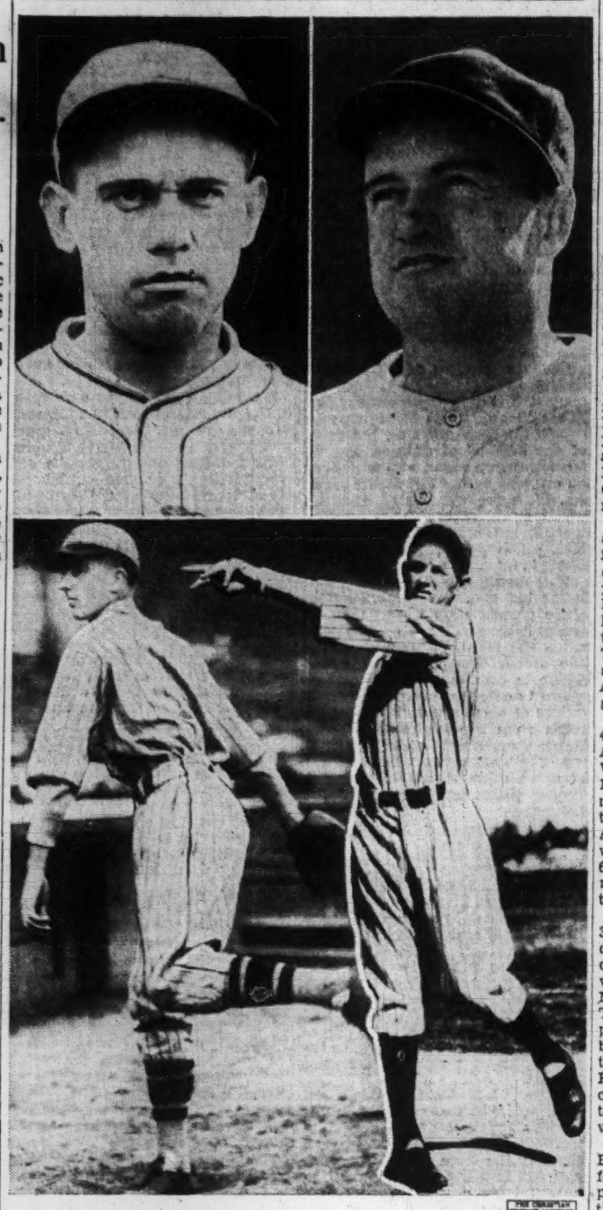

Upper Left—Bill Terry, Manager of National League Team. Upper Right—Joe Cronin, Manager of American League Team. Lower Left—Carl Hubbell, Starting Pitcher for Nationals. Lower Right—Vernon Gomez, Starting Pitcher for Americans.

Baseball Eyes Turn to Sports' One-Day Show at Polo Grounds

By Edwin M. Rumill

Baseball's new drama—the all-star game between picked teams from the National and American Leagues—will take the stage tomorrow afternoon at the Polo Grounds before a crowd that is estimated to be a sellout. It is the second year such a game has been attempted, as a similar contest was played on July 6, 1933, at Comiskey Park, Chicago, with the American Leaguers coming out on top by a 4-to-2 score. The entire proceeds of the game are donated to the Association of Professional Ballplayers of America, an organization which provides homes for and takes care of indigent members of the profession.

Last year's game was a tremendous success; in fact so much so that it was decided to make it an annual affair. The 1934 schedules were so arranged that the contest will not interefere with the pennant races. Each year the site of the battle will be changed, thus giving the fans in every major league city a chance to look on in turn. Two days are set apart in the schedule, allowing for a postponement the first day. Therefore, if the two teams should be unable to play tomorrow, they will meet Wednesday morning

Joe Cronin of the Washington Senators, the youngest manager in the American League, and Bill Terry of the Giants, the fourth youngest in the National, have been appointed to succeed Connie Mack and John J. McGraw as field generals of these all-star aggregations. Their appointment means that both teams will have playing managers for the first time. Cronin's two assistants are Al Schacht and Walter Johnson, while Bill McKechnie and Casey Stengel will be on the coaching lines for Terry.

Let's glance over the batting orders. For the American League team, Charlie Gehringer of Detroit will play second base and lead off. Behind him come Heinie Manush of Washington in left field; Babe Ruth of the Yankees in right field; Lou Gehrig of the Yanks at first base; Frank Higgins of the Athletics at third base; Al Simmons of the White Sox in center field; Cronin at shortstop; Bill Dickey of the Yanks behind the bat, and Vernon Gomez, ace of the Yankee pitching staff, in the box.

The following lineup and batting order will take the field for the National League: Frisch, Cardinals, second base; Traynor, Pirates, third base; Medwick, Cardinals, or Klein, Cubs, left field; Cuyler, Cubs, or Ott, Giants, right field; Berger, Braves, center field; Terry, first base; Jackson, Giants, shortstop; Hartnett Cubs, or Lopez, Dodgers, catcher and Carl Hubbell pitcher. If Gomez starts pitching for the American Leaguers as Cronin plans, then Terry will undoubtedly give Medwick and Cuyler the call over Klein and Ott, in order to get more right-handed batting punch into his lineup.

The National League has the edge in this respect; for, with the exception of Terry and Hubbell, all the men in the starting lineup bat right-handed, which may cause Gomez plenty of trouble. On the other hand, only three of the nine men in the junior circuit lineup are right-handers. The first four men, however, are probably among the greatest left-handed batters the game has ever known—Gehringer, Manush, Ruth and Gehrig.

It should be a sensational game to watch with such a group of stars on the field at the same time. Many fans believe that an all-star outfit of this nature does not play as smoothly as a club that has been working together all season. Of course this is true to a certain extent but men with the ability and coolness under fire of Ruth, Gehrig, Gehringer, Cronin, Hubbell, Traynor, Klein and the rest, can step onto the diamond under any conditions and play great baseball.

Babe Ruth won last year's encounter with a two-run homer. Wonder who will be the star tomorrow?

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Medica Winner Of Three Titles In A. A. U. Swim

Washington A. C. Star Takes Quarter, Half and Mile Freestyle

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 9—By adding the quarter and half-mile titles to his mile crown Saturday and Sunday, Jack Medica of the Washington A. C., Seattle, Wash., established himself as America's most powerful swimmer of the present day. Medica, who broke the world's record for the mile, was bettter than or close to American records in the shorter races. As Ralph D. Flanagan of the Miami-Biltmore A. C., Florida, last year's sensation, faded from the scene, James R. Gilhula of the Detroit A. C. remained as Medica's only formidable rival in freestyle ranks.

Confining himself to the shorter swims, Gilhula won the 220-yard freestyle, yesterday and finished a close second to Medica in the 440-yard freestyle Saturday. Gilhula likewise performed in relay races to help boost the Detroit A. C. to the top of the column in team scoring. The Detroiters scored 29 points, against 19 each for the Lake Shore A. C. of Chicago and the Los Angeles A. C.

Medica's time of 4m. 50.9s. in the 440-yard race trimmed 1.1s. from the American record set by Johnny Weissmuller of the Illinois A. C. in 1927 in Honolulu. He made the half mile in 10m. 16.1s., which is seventenths of a second slower than the American record he holds. On the way, however, he passed 550 yards in 6m. 20.4s., which was called a world's record. The former mark for an intermediate 550 was 6m. 38.4s.

A new American record for the 300-yard medley relay was set Sunday by the Lake Shore A. C. of Chicago, 3m. 32.7s. The former mark was 3m. 36.2s., made by the Hui Makani Club of Honolulu in 1930. This great combination was composed of Adolph G. Kiefer in the backstroke, Max E. Briedenthal in the breaststroke, and Arthur R Highland, the 100-yard freestyle champion, in the crawl stroke. Detroit A. C. was second and the University of Michigan third.

Marshall N. Wayne of the Miami-Biltmore A. C., won the high platform diving title, thereby changing places with Richard K. Degener of the Detroit A. C. The latter was the victor on the 10-foot springboard, but finished second yesterday. Wayne was scored at 118.61 points, defeating Degener by less than six points. In checking over the figures of Friday's diving, officials discovered that Ned Deifendorf of Detroit placed third instead of Herman A. Ringler of the Penn A. C., who was shifted to fourth.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by James R. Gilhula, Detroit A. C.; Herbert H. Barthels, Los Angeles, second; Paul Wolfe, Los Angeles A. C., third. Time—2m. 18.5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Jack Medica, Washington A. C., Seattle, Wash.; James R. Gilhula, Detroit A. C., second; L. Dexter Woodford, Ohio State University, third. Time—4m. 50.9s. (Breaks American record.)

880-Yard Freestyle—Won by Jack Medica, Washington A. C.; Herbert H. Barthels, Los Angeles A. C., second; Robert Boals, Los Angeles A. C., third. Time—10m. 16.1s.

100-Meter Backstroke—Won by Albert Vande Weghe, Newark A. C.; R. Daniel Zehr, Fort Wayne (Ind.) Y. M. C. A., second; Adolph G. Kiefer, Lake Shore A. C. third. Time—1m. 11s.

300-Meter Medley Relay—Won by Lake Shore A. C., Chicago (Adolph G. Kiefer, Max E. Briedenthal and Arthur R. Highland); Detroit A. C., second; University of Michigan, third. Time—3m. 32.7s. (Breaks American record.)

880-Yard Relay—Won by Los Angeles A. C. (Robert Boals, A. J. "Duke" Callaghan, Herbert H. Barthels and Paul Wolfe); Detroit A. C., second; University of Michigan, third. Time—9m. 41.9s.

High Platform Diving—Won by Marshall N Wayne, Miami Biltmore A. C., 118.61 points; Richard K. Degener, Detroit A. C., second, 113.44 points; Edward Alvarez, Honolulu, third, 97.37 points.

10-Foot Springboard Diving—On an official recheck of scores Ned Diefendorf of Detroit, Mich., won third, instead of H. A. Ringler of the Penn A. C.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	11	3	.786
San Francisco	11	4	.733
Los Angeles	9	6	.600
Seattle	8	7	.533
Missions	8	7	.533
Sacramento	6	9	.400
Oakland	4	10	.286
Portland	2	13	.133

Results July 7
Los Angeles 10, Seattle 1.
Missions 10, Oakland 6.
Hollywood 8, Sacramento 7.
San Francisco 4, Portland 2.

Results July 8
Los Angeles 4, Seattle 2.
Seattle 12, Los Angeles 4.
San Francisco 3, Portland 1.
San Francisco 10, Portland 3.
Oakland 6, Missions 4.
Missions 8, Oakland 1.
Hollywood 4, Sacramento 3.
Hollywood 8, Sacramento 6.

Alice Bridges Sets Another

LAKE MARANACOOK, Maine, July 9 (AP)—Alice Bridges, sensational 18-year-old swimmer from Whitinsville, Mass., clipped 11 1-5s. from the 440-yard short course backstroke record as she won her ninth national championship here yesterday. Her time was 6m. 10 4-5s. Her record-breaking performance was a feature of the closing day of the N. E. A. A. U. championship swimming meet. The previous record was established by Sybil Bauer of Chicago 10 years ago. Miss Bridges also shaved 24 2-5s off the New England record held by Joan McSheehy, her fellow club member in the Whitin Community Association. She swam in an exhibition race without competition

Griswold Cup Golf

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 9 (AP)—Jean Bauer of Providence and Kathryn Bragaw of West Orange, N. J., yesterday, defeated Jane Broadwell of Springfield, Mass., and Helen Waterhouse of Providence, 2 and 1, in an 18-hole exhibition match preliminary to the sixteenth annual Griswold Cup golf tournament starting today at the Shenecossett Country Club.

E. B. Cornwall and Son Win

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 9 (AP)—E. B. Cornwall and his son Henry, of Middlebury, yesterday, won the Vermont closed tennis doubles championship defeating James Starbuck and Fred Tupper Jr. of Burlington, 6—3, 6—3, 6—8, 8—6, in a match which closed the tournament. Henry won the state singles title last Friday.

New York A. C. Team Wins

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 9 (AP)—The New York Athletic Club waterpolo team, which scored its third straight victory Friday night by defeating the St. George's A. C., 8 goals to 3, will play a picked all-Bermuda aggregation today.

Murray Defeats Watt

MONTREAL, July 9 (Canadian Press)—Bobby Murray, Montreal, won the tennis championship of the Province of Quebec Saturday by defeating Laird Watt in straight sets, 6—1, 7—5, 6—4.

German Betters World Record

HAMBURG, Ger., July 9 (AP)—Hans Sievert of Germany bettered the listed world record for the decathlon, yesterday, scoring 8709.46 points

Detroit Only Half A Contest Behind New York Yankees

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	46	27	.630
Detroit	47	29	.618
Boston	42	35	.545
Cleveland	39	35	.527
Washington	39	38	.506
St. Louis	31	39	.443
Philadelphia	30	45	.400
Chicago	25	51	.329

Results July 7
Boston 11, Philadelphia 10.
New York 7, Washington 4.
Detroit 4, St. Louis 0.
Other game postponed.

Results July 8
Boston 7, Philadelphia 4.
Boston 7, Philadelphia 2.
New York 6, Washington 3.
Detroit 5, St. Louis 4.
Cleveland 8, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 10, Chicago 5.

Struggling to stay ahead of the fighting Detroit Tigers, the New York Yankees won five games and lost three during the past week, and this morning held first place in the American League baseball race by the slim margin of half a game. Cochrane's Detroit club gained valuable ground during the seven days, winning six out of eight engagements.

The Boston Red Sox jumped up into third position, but are still 5½ games away from the Tigers. The Sox won six and lost three for the week. Cleveland also went up a step—into fourth place—while the Washington Senators fell into the second division. The Senators played eight contests and dropped five of them.

The all-star game at the Polo Grounds tomorrow has caused the postponement of all American League contests until Wednesday. On that day the eastern clubs in the circuit face their second western invasion of the season, a trip that naturally gives the Detroit Tigers a decided advantage over their chief rivals, the Yankees.

According to the schedule, the Yanks make their first stop at Cleveland, but play only one game there. The following day they open a four-game series with the Tigers, with single games booked on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. New York's next stop, if the schedule is correct, is back at Cleveland for three more engagements with the Indians.

The other eastern first division club, the Red Sox, will try to better its position in the race by meeting St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit in that order. The Sox are idle until next Friday, on which day they begin a four-game series in three days against the Browns.

Jimmy Foxx took the lead in the home-run race by hitting two yesterday afternoon at Fenway Park. He now has 26. A team mate, Bob Johnson, is only one behind, and Lou Gehrig of the Yankees has 24.

Heinie Manush continues to hold a fairly substantial lead over his nearest rival in the American League batting race. Charlie Gehringer, in second place, also has a good lead over his closest opponent. Lou Gehrig, Cecil Travis and Frank Higgins are closely bunched behind Gehringer.

Dorothy Round and Miki Win Mixed Doubles Final

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 9 (AP)—Dorothy E. Round also shared in the mixed doubles tennis final at Wimbledon Saturday. She returned to the court two hours after her singles victory over Helen Jacobs to pair with Ruki Miki of Japan. They defeated the all-English combination of H. W. (Bunny) Austin and Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron, 3—6, 6—4, 6—0.

George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen, United States doubles champions, also won the All-England doubles title. They defeated Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon, defending champions, in the final match, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	54	29	.651
Rochester	51	35	.593
Toronto	47	33	.588
Albany	41	38	.519
Montreal	41	41	.500
Buffalo	35	46	.432
Syracuse	33	45	.423
Baltimore	21	56	.273

Results July 7
Newark 4, Buffalo 3.
Toronto 5, Albany 2.
Toronto 6, Albany 1.
Baltimore 10, Rochester 7.
Montreal 6, Syracuse 1.

Results July 8
Syracuse 5, Montreal 4.
Montreal 3, Syracuse 2.
Rochester 5, Baltimore 1.
Rochester 4, Baltimore 3.
Buffalo 11, Newark 5.
Only games scheduled.

Delphine VII Winning Boat

HAMPTON, Va., July 9 (AP)—The Delphine VII, owned by Mrs. Raymond T. Baker of Washington and piloted by Walter Levean, with Del Haney as mechanic, captured the Gold Cup race, feature event of the seventh annual Hampton regatta, here, yesterday afternoon, with an average speed over the 30-mile course of 52.05 miles an hour. The Imp, owned and piloted by Jack Ruthafurd of New York and Miami, paced the field for the first 11 heats, but developed motor trouble at the final turn and the Delphine VII raced ahead to take the victory. Until he was forced to drop out, Ruthafurd had maintained an average speed of 54 miles an hour. Ernest Chase of Baltimore, who won the Gold Cup last year with his Pep III, expected to defend his title with his Arctic Tern, but failed to arrive. He left Baltimore last night, bringing his boat by trailer, but a trailer axle broke en route and he could not appear.

Carlisle Sets Record

GENEVA, N. Y., July 9 (AP)—Lewis Carlisle of East Islip, L. I., set a new unofficial world record for outboard competition here yesterday afternoon in the annual Geneva power boat regatta by driving his tiny craft at a speed of 52.941 miles an hour in winning the final heat of Class F races for amateur drivers. The previous outboard record, set by Paul Hyatt of Brooklyn at Philadelphia last September, was 50.676 miles an hour. J. C. (Cab) Waller of Syracuse, a professional driver, won the Governor Lehman trophy, emblematic of the New York State championship, by compiling a total of 3400 points in two days of racing. Carlisle captured the Finger Lakes championship, with Waller second.

Endeavour Defeats Velsheda

TORQUOY, Eng., July 9 (AP)—Endeavour, taking her final tuning up trials before rerigging for the voyage across the Atlantic to Newport, R. I., to challenge for the America's cup, today defeated Velsheda, her foremost 'trial horse" by two minutes in a 10-mile windward and Leeward race. A long ground swell and a brisk breeze had the two yachts rolling considerably. Both before and after the race Endeavour spent considerable time practicing starts.

Golf Match Postponed

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—The Winged Foot Golf Club today announced that the John G. Anderson memorial golf tournament, originally scheduled to be held there July 26, 27 and 28, had been postponed to Aug. 9, 10 and 11.

Harridge Picks Umpires

CHICAGO, July 9 (AP)—President William Harridge of the American League, has named Clarence Owens and George Moriarty as the junior circuit umpires for the all-star major league game at New York July 10

Grant Defeats Budge in Clay Court Singles

Atlanta Youth Adds National Championship to His Growing List

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 9—Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., won his fourth straight singles title in as many weeks at the national clay court championships of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, concluded yesterday at the Chicago Town and Tennis Club here. Grant captured the national crown by defeating Donald Budge of Oakland, Calif., 6—2, 8—6, 6—3 in the final.

In doubles the trophies fell to Budge and C. Gene Mako of Los Angeles. This pair defeated John McDiarmid of Fort Worth and Robert L. Bryan of Chattanooga, Tenn., 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3. Mako was a member of last year's winning team, and was eliminated by Grant in the semifinals of the singles Saturday, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Frank A. Parker of Milwaukee, last year's singles champion, was put out in the semifinals by Budge, 2—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—0, 9—7. This was the major upset of the tournament.

Within the last few weeks Grant won the Dixie invitational at Memphis, Tenn., the southern at Atlanta, and the Western Lawn Tennis Association tournament at River Forest, Ill. He did not lose a set in the western tournament and lost only one in the national. The summary:

United States Clay Court Tennis Championship Singles—Semifinal Round

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, Calif., 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., defeated Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, Wis., 2—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—0, 9—7.

Final Round

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., 6—2, 8—6, 6—3.

Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

Robert L. Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., and John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, defeated Henry J. Prusoff, Seattle, and Arthur B. Hendrix, Lakeland, Fla., 6—3, 6—3.

Jack P. Tidball and Leonard S. Patterson, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated D. K. Barr, Dallas, and Wilbur E. Hess, Fort Worth, Texas, 6—2, 3—6, 7—5.

Men's Doubles—Semifinal Round

Robert L. Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., and John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, defeated Jack P. Tidball and Leonard S. Patterson, Los Angeles, Calif., 10—8, 8—10, 6—3, 6—4.

Donald Budge, Oakland, and C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., and Karl K. Kamrath, Austin, Texas, 6—2, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1.

Doubles—Final Round

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, and Donald Budge, Oakland, defeated John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, and Robert L. Bryan, Chattanooga, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—3.

Western Teams To Start an Eastern Invasion Shortly

National League	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	48	28	.632
Chicago	46	30	.605
St. Louis	43	31	.581
Pittsburgh	38	33	.535
Boston	39	37	.513
Brooklyn	31	45	.408
Philadelphia	30	47	.390
Cincinnati	24	48	.333

Results July 7
Philadelphia 9, Boston 8.
Philadelphia 11, Boston 10.
Brooklyn 7, New York 5.
Chicago 4, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 10, Cincinnati 4.

Results July 8
Philadelphia 5, Boston 3.
New York 2, Brooklyn 0.
Pittsburgh 11, Chicago 4.
Chicago 12, Pittsburgh 3.
St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 1.
Cincinnati 8, St. Louis 4.

Bill Terry's New York Giants coasted through another week of baseball by clinging to first place in the National League standing. During the last seven days the world champions won five games and lost three, to maintain their lead of two full contests over the second-place Chicago Cubs, who also won five and lost three. The St. Louis Cardinals slipped slightly by breaking even in eight games and this morning were two engagements in back of the Cubs. Pittsburgh jumped up into fourth place again, with the Braves dropping down a step.

As the all-star game at the Polo Grounds is scheduled for tomorrow, all major league games on that day and also today have been postponed. On Wednesday, however the four Western clubs open an Eastern invasion, their second of the 1934 season.

This, of course, gives the Giants a decided advantage during the next two weeks, for both the Cubs and Cardinals will be fighting away from home. Roy Parmelee is back in pitching form again and will be a tremendous help to the New York club during the remainder of the race. Terry kept his team up at the top of the standing without the big right-hander, and now that he is back, it gives the present titleholders the edge from this point on.

The Cubs make their first stop in the East at Braves Field for four games in three days with the Braves. A doubleheader is scheduled for Thursday. From Boston, Charlie Grimm takes his boys to the Polo Grounds. That New York series should be great, especially if the Cubs take the Braves in stride. The Cardinals open up with the Phillies, playing four games, and then go over to Brooklyn. The Cards play five games at Ebbets Field.

The fourth-place Pirates, who trail the Cardinals by 3½ games, make successive visits to New York, Boston, Brooklyn and Philadelphia. Incidentally, the Bucs won three and lost four during the past seven days.

The Phillies crept up on the Dodgers during the week by winning six out of nine games. Brooklyn played eight and captured four of them. The Phils took four out of five from the Braves, knocking the latter into the second division. The Tribe dropped seven games in the seven days.

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Sporting Around the Hub

MANY of the accepted entrants took advantage of the one practice round permitted today at The Country Club, Brookline, preliminary to the Massachusetts amateur golf championship, which opens on the Clyde Park links tomorrow morning. The Windeler Shield will go to the club, five members from which make the lowest aggregate score during the qualifying rounds on Tuesday and Wednesday. The five players, however, must continue through match play. Eddie Lowery, Charles River runnerup to Joe Lynch of Blue Hill, last year, and titleholder in 1927, did not enter this year's battle. Fred Wright of Trapelo, winner in 1920, '26, '28, '29, '30 and '31, and Ed Kirouac of Walpole, 1932 champion, are among those expected to tee off tomorrow. Jesse Guilford, three times winner (1916, '21, and '24) will be among the missing so far as competition is concerned.

Milan (Jock) Heath of Brae Burn, Harvard's varsity golf captain of 1933, won the Art Ross Trophy for low gross from a field of 256 in Marshfield's annual open medal play golf tournament which ended yesterday. Heath, in winning the trophy, set a new competitive course record with a par-equalling 70, which displaces the old mark of 71, made by Francis Ouimet a year ago. Heath's score gave him a margin of three strokes over his nearest rivals, Jesse Guilford, Bill Blaney and Clark Hodder. Fred Wright won the Ross Trophy last year and Blaney the year before.

Young Billy Phillips, 15, of Lexington has scored an ace. Yesterday, using a mashie niblick, he sank the ball on the 128-yard eighth hole of the Lexington Country Club. To cap it all the ball landed in the cup on the fly! Billy, who has entered the Bay State junior championship starting soon at Woodland, completed his round of 18 holes yesterday for a 77, only three above par.

Charles River Country Club members and others have a new amateur course record of 69 to shoot at. Yesterday Edward Murphy of the home club, set the new low mark for the 72-par layout.

The Agawam Hunt's twenty-seventh annual grass court tennis tourney gets under way at Providence, R. I., today with several Greater Boston women players entered. Mrs. Marjorie Morrill Painter of Dedham tops the seeded group, which includes Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge and Katharine Winthrop of Boston.

Edward Fuller of Salem, won the North Shore men's tennis singles title yesterday. He defeated Alden Briggs of Brookline, 11—9, 6—2, 6—1, at the Hatherly Country Club, Scituate.

Saturday's golf feature was the winning of the Winchester invitation four-ball tournament by the Texans, Jack Munger and Fred Borsodi. They defeated the Martin twins, Edward and Leo, by 6 and 5, in the final. Munger and Borsodi raced through the 13 holes necessary to decide the match with a better ball of six under par. All four played out the bye holes, giving the Texans a chance to score a better-ball of 65, seven under par.

The Eastern Yacht Club fleet continued its cruise Saturday, racing the 34 miles from Mattapoisett to Newport. Lively Lady, Malcolm Greenough's Class Q boat, again found the rough seas to her liking and led the boats to anchor in Newport harbor in 5h. 44m. 24s., elapsed time. The fleet will start back to Marblehead after the Furitan Cup races off Brenton's Reef Lightship today.

Boston Yacht Club's fleet gathered at Hull Saturday. The annual cruise will be started to the south and westward giving the yachtsmen a chance to watch the America's Cup candidates in competition. The B. Y. C. fleet will visit Provincetown, Marion, South Dartmouth, Newport and Great Salt Pond, Block Island, where the fleet will disband at colors July 19.

Thursday's doubleheader between the Braves and Chicago Cubs, has been shifted to Wednesday at Braves Field. Single games with the Cubs will be played Thursday and Friday. The Pittsburgh Pirates come to Boston for a single game Saturday and a doubleheader Sunday.

England Completes A Record-Breaking Score of 627 Runs

By the Canadian Press

MANCHESTER, Eng., July 9—On a batsman's wicket England Saturday completed a record-breaking first innings score of 627 for nine wickets, declared. Australia then collected 136 runs in quick time with the loss of only one wicket before the close of play for the day in the season's third test cricket match.

A blazing sun beat down on the crowd and players.

Bradman and Chipperfield of the Australians were forced to quit Friday. The heat Saturday was apparently too much for Allen, the English bowler, his place being taken by Keeton.

The Australians' answer to England's sensational score was a desperate stand by Brown and McCabe, who clouted 111 runs between them in a little more than an hour's time. The English bowlers seemed no more effective than the visitors, who had taken nearly two days to claim nine English wickets.

Ponsford, the only Australian to be put out Saturday, fell victim to a brilliant stabbing catch by Hendren after scoring 12. Brown's first wicket stand with 56 not out and McCabe's 55 were made mostly by careful play in front of the wicket. The tourists were determined to take full advantage of the wicket

First Innings

England

Walters, c Darling, b O'Reilly	52
Sutcliffe, c Chipperfield, b O'Reilly	63
Wyatt, b O'Reilly	00
Hammond, b O'Reilly	4
Hendren, c and b O'Reilly	132
Layland, c sub b O'Reilly	153
Ames, c Ponsford, b Grimmett	72
Hopwood, b O'Reilly	2
Allen, b McCabe	61
Verity, not out	60
Clark, not out	2
Extras	26
Total (for nine declared)	627
Fall of wickets: 68—1, 68—2, 72—3 149—4, 340—5, 482—6, 510—8, 605—9.	

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W
Wall	36	3	131	0
McCabe	32	3	98	1
Grimmett	57	20	122	1
O'Reilly	59	9	189	7
Chipperfield	7	0	29	0
Darling	10	0	32	0

Australia

Brown, not out	56
Ponsford, c Hendren, b Hammond	12
McCabe, not out	55
Extras	13
Total (for one wicket)	136

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clark	10	0	30	0
Allen	8	1	34	0
Hammond	9	1	40	1
Verity	8	4	9	0
Hopwood	5	1	10	0

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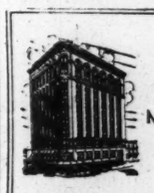
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The Home Forum

The Avenue D'Orléans

I HAVE often wondered what it is about the avenue d'Orléans that strikes a responsive chord in me. Whatever it is, I always feel my pulse quicken as I approach this strenuous mart that feeds and clothes a part of the Paris "peuple"; and, as I join the jostling shoppers, there is a strong stirring of the milk of human kindness in my veins. A sudden dart of sunlight there will make me catch my breath. Should the dean of flower vendors say "*vous êtes un ange*," when I give her the exact change, the catch rises near my throat.

This medley of vendors and cafés arranges its bargains neatly: whether in purple baskets, containing the inevitable bottle of *eau de javelle*, a cake of *savon de Marseilles*, a packet of margarine and a box of *pâtes*; or in larger displays, spread out on tables on the sidewalk, that advertise the cosmopolitan kinship of the avenue with its mother city. For here are eggs from Belgium, oranges from Spain, "winesaps" from California, golden bananas from Colombia, creamy brown potatoes from Holland, even tomatoes from the Canary Islands. And when a fresh load of cauliflowers, cherries and lettuce arrives, there is a revel of color to tempt one, under the awnings stretched over the curb.

The flower-wagons herald the changing seasons with white, pink, blue, red or orange blossoms. Their delicate perfume floating up to mingle with the odors of fish, onions, garlic, ripe bananas and cheese—a mixture that is highly seasoned with the sugary, buttery smell of frying *beignets* or of warm yeast and chocolate issuing from numberless *boulangeries* and *pâtisseries*.

Here the old-fashioned *charcuterie* vies with the rest in bursting beyond its doorway and placing its best bargains—if not its best wares—outside the limiting walls, sometimes to its own detriment. If a tray of carefully coiled "boudin" is upset onto the dusty sidewalk by a buxom housewife, the clatter is echoed by sympathetic cries and many hands help to retrieve the damage. Soon it is replaced at exactly the same tempting angle, with the price stabbed into a different place in the long black sausage. It is as much part of the rhythm as the constant cries to the cash desks of *"Un-soixante-quinze," "Un-cinquante," "Un - vingt - cinq,"* — the rhythm of this practical-minded crowd zigzagging its humdrum way through the stalls from which it chooses its menus.

* * *

Plenty of choice there is, too, of clothing, drapery and hardware as well as of food. Whether for a family of eleven or a ménage of two; whether you've fifty francs or ten with which to buy the daily needs, everything is so well within one's purse that the limit is not always money, but how much weight one can carry in a *sac noir* or two.

The legally persecuted, but greatly patronized, five- and ten-franc stores variously labeled *"Monoprix," "Unipriz," "Cinq et Dix,"* are found every block or so on our industrious avenue. Their interiors swarm with whole families, amazed to find bulbs, hardware, groceries and drapery all to their taste and purses. Under the blare of magnified music the alert clerks, conscious of their own superior knowledge and style, dispense their wares to obedient customers. "The man who works with his hands" comes here on a Saturday afternoon, to choose plants for his patch of earth, be it only a window box. "Maman" may be bought a new hat and induced to wear it forthwith—much to her embarrassment. All this while the youngest of the children awaits in its carriage at the curb. For the benevolent management—well knowing the needs of its customers—has provided and put under the vigilant eye of a daughter of the III République, a baby *vestiaire*. No day nursery this; but a double or triple row of baby carriages carefully ticketed. Amid din and dust and heat, the babies sleep or bounce in their buggies. Madame in charge patiently goes the rounds, replacing a toy that has been thrown onto the pavement. But woe betide the sentimentalist who stops to "coo" over a tousled head. Like a descendant of Madame Defarge, Madame de la Vestiaire shoots a suspicious glance in that direction, though her knitting needles may not cease to click. Otherwise there is no danger to these babies; for, although each is precious in its place, who on the avenue d'Orléans wants an extra mouth to feed?

Sundays and fêtes, you will find a different picture. By noon the doors of provision stores are shut. Market *sacs* are put away, babies washed and cleanly dressed; Madame's best black coat and hat are neatly brushed and donned while Monsieur is uncomfortably adorned with a stiff collar. The promenade leads towards the parks or in the late afternoon to the cafés whose *terrasse* tables are crowded with young and old—or I should say small and large—for the expression is much the same on the face of a child of five or a woman of fifty at this hour.

There is gayety, too, for the *jeunes filles* and *jeunes hommes* have their movies straight from Hollywood. And the wee things also have their pleasure, for the street fair provides these tiny folk with merry-go-rounds of marvelous design where they may ride in miniature airplanes, steam engines, autobuses or even on a pig. Then there is Rosalie, the acrobatic cat, who jumps through hoops and pushes a doll carriage full of white mice!

* * *

Over and over again with the repetition of fairs, movies, cafés, *"Unipriz"* chain stores, *boutiques*, flower women, with an occasional "place" opening to admit other less important streets, the avenue drums its laborious way. At one end is the generous "porte d'Orléans," now much like all the other *portes* of Paris that nightly receive the wagons loaded with cabbages or carrots and drawn by stalwart horses whose instinct takes them to Les Halles, while their drivers sleep on top of the load that looks, for all the world, like a king's bouquet. At the other end rises the heroic Lion de Belfort, fitting monument to the moral courage of the defenders of Belfort and fitting monument, too, to the moral courage of "the sons and daughters of Martha," the people of the III République daily treading the avenue that leads from the quietly crouching guardian in stone.

I wonder why I like the avenue d'Orléans so much.

M. T. W.

"The Gondola": An Etching by Gordon Grant

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHETHER the kayak of the frozen North or the gondola of sunnier climes, if the craft is man-propelled, Gordon Grant's interest in it is certain to be aroused. His enthusiasm is first recorded through the medium of brush, pencil or needle, and next shared with his fellowmen the world over. Ships and boats of all sorts appeal to Mr. Grant; he depicts them artistically and historically in their relationship to the men who ply them, as well as to those who furnish the wherewithal to keep them afloat.

Even more than most artists who go to Venice, Gordon Grant fell under the charm of the gondolas noiselessly weaving their way along the Grand Canal, or shuttling swiftly into one of its narrow arteries. Venice, the city of four hundred bridges and of canals numbering nearly half that many, is kinder to the artist who would etch than to him who would paint her gondolas, for the blackness of these water-taxis causes the etcher no concern.

In 1562, the Great Council of Venice passed an edict making black the compulsory color of all gondolas. Prior to that, in fact, as far back as 1094, the gondolas were decorated with rich silks, satins and gold embroideries which were used as covering for the light framework, open at both ends, under which the passengers sat. One sees these gorgeous gondolas in pictures by Carpaccio and Gentile Bellini.

Sicilian Fiesta

The Sicilian of any class is always picturesque, always individual. He could scarcely be anything else if he tried, and the life of the masses in the city is like a show at the theater—a show, at that, in which even the supernumeraries are ever imbued with due regard for the proper setting and action of the piece. There is no more typical specimen of this condensed picturesqueness than the water-seller, whose bellow has musical quality and charm, as you discover after your first shock. He calls up Egypt and the streets of Cairo. Really, he is the survival of an ancient Arab custom. You find him everywhere, especially among the lanes of the Fiera di Pascua, the Easter Fair, a piece bitten right out of the heart of Coney Island. The Easter season, by the way, is an exceedingly fortunate time to spend in Sicily, because of the multitudinous festivities going on.

For the Fair, great bare sheds spring up over night in the square beside the Massimo, mushroom-like—a sunstruck Babel of crazily built and decorated shops and stalls and booths where everything imaginable is to be bought. . . . Everybody wants to pose. Indeed, the Sicilians have a good humored mania for getting in the way of the camera, even when they know they are not wanted there and will never see a single copy of the picture.

I leveled my camera at one queer stall, and instantly the people sprang together solidly, completely obscuring the booth, each man crying to his neighbor: "Aspett'! Aspett'! Il fotografo!" In vain I pleaded. In vain Gualterio shouted and threatened and argued. The merrymakers laughed, and nodded, and stood like statues. In the confusion an important policeman stepped up, saluted respectfully, and said: "Excellency will be kind enough to move out into the street again. He is attracting citizens, and blocking the entire square."—From "Vistas in Sicily," by ARTHUR STANLEY RIGGS. (New York: McBride.)

On Reading "Selborne"

I was moved to take down my White's "Selborne" and examine it again for the source of the delight I had had in it, on hearing a distinguished literary man say it was a book he could not read with any degree of pleasure: to him its pages were a bare record of uninteresting facts. . . . Indeed, the work of the Selborne naturalist belongs to the class of books that one must discover for himself: their quality is not patent; he that runs may not read them. Like certain fruits, they leave a lingering flavor in the mouth that is much better than the first taste promised. In some congenial mood or lucky moment you find them out. I remember I had the little book of Essays of Abraham Cowley some years before I succeeded in reading it. One summer day I chanced to take it with me on my walk to the woods, and at the foot of a waterfall in a very secluded place I suddenly discovered that the essays had a quality and charm that I had never suspected they possessed. The book was the fruit of a certain privacy and seclusion from the world, and it required in the reader the frame of mind which these beget to enter fully into it. I suspect that some such auspicious moment or preparation is necessary to a full appreciation of White's letters. It is necessary in the first place, that you be a born countryman, capable of a certain fellowship and intimacy with your brute neighbors and with the various shows of rural nature. Then a quiet, even tenor of life, such as can be had only in the country, is also necessary,—a way of life that goes slow, and lingers upon the impression of the moment, and returns to it again and again, that makes much of little things, and is closely observant of the face of the day and of the landscape, and into which the disturbing elements of the great hurly-burly outside world do not enter. Being thus surrounded and thus inclined, in the fall, when you first build a fire in your grate and begin to feel again like browsing along the old paths, open White's "Selborne," and read a chapter here and there, and bend your ear attentively to his quiet, cheerful, but earnest talk. Each letter shall seem addressed to you personally with news from the fields and byways you so lately visited. The pastoral quiet and sweetness and harmony of the English landscape pervade them all, with just that tinge of reminiscence, that flavor of human sympathy and human absorption, that English fields suggest. The style is like a rich, tender sward, simple and unobstrusive, with scarcely a flower of rhetoric anywhere, but very pleasing and effective and entirely adequate: it is nature and art perfectly married, each seconding the other.—From "Indoor Studies," by JOHN BURROUGHS. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

Architects

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A DICTIONARY definition of an architect is "a person skilled in, or a professional student of, architecture;" and architecture is defined as the "art or science of building." One's first thought of architecture is the application of the word to material building, but Mary Baker Eddy in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," shows us the truly mental structure all men should be building. She also points out the greatest architect and what His work includes; for she writes (p. 68), "Sometime we shall learn how Spirit, the great architect, has created men and women in Science." Are we not all architects, then, in a less degree in our daily effort to gain that understanding of Truth which will build in our thought a knowledge of God and His man?

The wise architect builds safely. He learns and applies the laws which underlie the work he is to do, so that when his work is finished it may show only a right result. He knows that as he conscientiously provides good workmanship and specifies honest building materials, having a due regard for form, color, and outline, there will be manifested a satisfactory structure. In this same way our mental structure is established, for daily and hourly we are building our home or, as the Apostle Paul writes, our "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." The careful architect watches every step of the structure, from the excavation to the completion of the building, overseeing each detail, that perfection may be evidenced. An exact model has been in his thought, and the finished building must be its exact expression.

Today, those of us who are endeavoring to build a mental structure worthy of our Father's approbation are finding that our apprenticeship requires devout consecration to our work, and a correcting of thought that means constantly putting into practice what we know about God. The argument that one does not know how to make a decision, or that one has not the understanding to choose which way to go, is one of the many subtle phases in the serpent's list of temptations. Mortal mind, not knowing right from wrong, argues first one thing and then another, with a resulting discouragement and utter confusion of thought to those who accept them; and confusion cannot withstand the storms of mortal belief. The world today is suffering from indecision and an inability to choose the right way, because of ignorance of God and His allness. As a result, the political, economic, and social affairs of many nations have suffered storm and chaos which only a true understanding of the one Mind can remedy, for this Mind unites all true activities in one perfect whole.

A firm foundation for daily living is established by righteous decision and action. An underpinning of confusion and indecision sooner or later topples one's structure to destruction. The seeker for the light will recognize error's claim to activity when he feels disturbed and hesitant regarding his work or any step that is ahead of him, for Mind never hesitates, is never confused or troubled, and Mind's clear light makes right decision available at once. When Mind is heard through the "still small voice," no possible question remains in thought, but rather the gentle, decisive directing that clears away the mists and makes instant obedience an unwavering joy. Firmness, obedience, and constancy are thus built into the very fabric of one's being.

Faced at one time with the necessity of working out what appeared to be an insurmountable problem, the writer turned unreservedly to the unfailing Father of us all, praying earnestly for the ability to keep thought based on the one great truth that God is All. In this way eyes holden by the belief of a difficulty opened to see the truth of Elisha's statement that "they that be with us are more than they that be with them." Very clearly there appeared in thought Mrs. Eddy's statement on page 453 of Science and Health, "Honesty is spiritual power." So, as the writer acted at once on the thought expressed in these four words, the problem was worked out step by step, each human footstep being carefully weighed to see that perfect honesty had been expressed not only to self but to others involved. Needless to say, with this careful supervision and desire, the structure of demonstration was built into a perfect whole, and the manifestation required was evidenced.

Christian Science is showing one how to build safely, that one's true mental structure may stand to the glory of God. Joyfully, then, one remembers the definite, ringing statement in Hebrews. "Every house is builded by some man; but he that built all things is God."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek)

ΑΡΧΙΤΕΚΤΟΝΕΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ποὺ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἀρχιτέκτων, κατὰ ἕνα ὁρισμὸν τοῦ λεξικοῦ εἶναι "ἕνα πρόσωπο πεπειραμένο στὴν ἀρχιτεκτονική," ἡ δὲ ἀρχιτεκτονικὴ ὁρίζεται ὡς ἡ "Τέχνη ἢ ἐπιστήμη τοῦ κτίζειν". Ἡ πρώτη σκέψις ποὺ κανεὶς ἔχει γιὰ τὴν ἀρχιτεκτονικὴ εἶναι ἡ ἐφαρμογὴ τῆς λέξεως σὲ ὑλικὴ οἰκοδομή, ἀλλὰ ἡ Mary Baker Eddy στὸ ἐγχειρίδιό της, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλειδὶ τῶν Γραφῶν) μᾶς δείχνει τὴν ἀληθινὰ νοερὰ οἰκοδομὴ ποὺ ὅλοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι θὰ ἔπρεπε νὰ κτίζουν. Δείχνει ἐπίσης τὸν μέγιστον ἀρχιτέκτονα καὶ τί τὸ ἔργον Του περιλείει· διότι γράφει (σ. 68), "Κάποτε θὰ μάθουμε πῶς τὸ Πνεῦμα, ὁ μέγας ἀρχιτέκτων, ἔχει δημιουργήσει τοὺς ἄνδρες καὶ τὶς γυναῖκες στὴν Ἐπιστήμη." Δὲν εἴμεθα, λοιπόν, ὅλοι ἀρχιτέκτονες σ' ἕναν μικρότερο βαθμὸ στὴν καθημερινή μας προσπάθεια τοῦ νὰ κερδίζουμε τὴν νόησι ἐκείνη τῆς Ἀληθείας ποὺ θὰ κτίσῃ στὴ σκέψι μας μιὰ γνῶσι τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου Του;

Ὁ σοφὸς ἀρχιτέκτων κτίζει ἀσφαλῶς. Μαθαίνει καὶ ἐφαρμόζει τοὺς νόμους ἐπὶ τῶν ὁποίων στηρίζεται τὸ ἔργον ποὺ πρόκειται νὰ κάμῃ, οὕτως ὥστε ὅταν τὸ ἔργο του τελειώσῃ νὰ μπορῇ νὰ δείξῃ μόνον ἕνα ὀρθὸν ἀποτέλεσμα. Ξέρει ὅτι ἐφ' ὅσον εὐσυνειδήτως κάνει καλὴ ἐργασία καὶ ἐκλέγει τιμίως τὰ οἰκοδομικὰ ὑλικά, δίδων τὴν δέουσαν προσοχὴν στὸ σχῆμα, στὸ χρῶμα, καὶ στὸ περίγραμμα, θὰ ἐκδηλωθῇ μιὰ ἱκανοποιητικὴ οἰκοδομή. Κατὰ τὸν ἴδιον αὐτὸν τρόπον θεμελιώνεται καὶ ἡ νοερά μας οἰκοδομή, διότι κάθε μέρα καὶ κάθε ὥρα κτίζουμε τὸ σπῆτι μας ἢ, ὅπως ὁ Ἀπόστολος Παῦλος γράφει, τὴν "οἰκίαν" μας τὴν "ἀχειροποίητον," τὴν "αἰώνιον, ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς". Ὁ προσεκτικὸς ἀρχιτέκτων παρακολουθεῖ κάθε βῆμα τοῦ κτιρίου ἀπὸ τὴν ἐκσκαφὴ ἕως τὸ τελείωμα τῆς οἰκοδομῆς, ἐπιβλέπων κάθε λεπτομέρειαν, οὕτως ὥστε νὰ ἀποδειχθῇ τελειότης. Στὴ σκέψι του ὑπῆρξεν ἕνα ἀκριβὲς πρότυπον καὶ ἡ τελειωμένη οἰκοδομὴ πρέπει νὰ εἶναι ἡ ἀκριβής του ἔκφρασις.

Σήμερα ἐκεῖνοι ἀπὸ μᾶς ποὺ προσπαθοῦν νὰ κτίσουν ἕνα νοερὸ κτίριο ἀντάξιο τῆς ἐπιδοκιμασίας τοῦ Πατρός μας βρίσκουμε ὅτι ἡ μαθητεία μας ἀπαιτεῖ εὐσεβῆ ἀφοσίωσιν εἰς τὸ ἔργον μας, καὶ ἕνα διόρθωμα τῆς σκέψεως ποὺ σημαίνει ἀδιάλειπτη ἐφαρμογὴ τοῦ ὅ, τι γνωρίζουμε περὶ Θεοῦ. Τὸ ἐπιχείρημα ὅτι δὲν ξέρει κανεὶς πῶς νὰ πάρῃ μιὰ ἀπόφασι, ἢ ὅτι δὲν ἔχει κανεὶς τὴν νόησι νὰ διαλέξῃ ἀπὸ ποιὸν δρόμο νὰ πάῃ, εἶναι μία ἀπὸ τὶς πολλὲς ὕπουλες φάσεις στὸν κατάλογο τῶν πειρασμῶν τοῦ ὄφεως. Ὁ θνητὸς νοῦς, μὴ γνωρίζων τὸ σωστὸ ἀπὸ τὸ στραβό, συζητεῖ πρῶτα ἕνα πρᾶγμα κι' ἔπειτα ἄλλο, μὲ ἀποτέλεσμα ἀποθάρρυνσιν καὶ ἐσχάτην σύγχισιν τῆς σκέψεως γιὰ ἐκείνους ποὺ τὰ παραδέχονται· καὶ ἡ σύγχισις δὲν μπορεῖ νὰ ἀντισταθῇ στὶς τρικυμίες τῆς θνητῆς δοξασίας. Ὁ κόσμος σήμερα πάσχει ἀπὸ ἀναποφασιστικότητα καὶ ἀνικανότητα νὰ διαλέξῃ τὸν ὀρθὸ δρόμο, ἀπὸ ἄγνοια τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς ὁλότητός Του. Ὡς ἀποτέλεσμα, αἱ πολιτικαί, οἰκονομικαὶ καὶ κοινωνικαὶ ὑποθέσεις πολλῶν Ἐθνῶν ἔχουν περιπέσῃ σὲ σάλο καὶ χάος, τὰ ὁποῖα μόνον μιὰ ἀληθινὴ νόησις τοῦ ἑνὸς Νοῦ μπορεῖ νὰ θεραπεύσῃ, διότι αὐτὸς ὁ Νοῦς ἑνώνει ὅλες τὶς ἀληθινὲς ἐνέργειες σὲ ἕνα τέλειο ὅλο.

Στερεὸ θεμέλιο γιὰ καθημερινὴ ζωὴ ἱδρύεται ἀπὸ σωστὴ ἀπόφασι καὶ δρᾶσι. Ἕνα ὑποστήριγμα καμωμένο ἀπὸ σύγχισι καὶ ἀναποφασιστικότητα νωρίτερα ἢ ἀργότερα γκρεμίζει καὶ καταστρέφει τὸ κτίριο. Ὁ ζητητὴς τοῦ φωτὸς θὰ διαγνώσῃ τὴν ἀξίωσι τῆς πλάνης ὅτι ἔχει τάχα δραστηριότητα, ὅταν αἰσθάνεται ὅτι εἶναι ταραγμένος καὶ διστακτικὸς γιὰ τὸ ἔργο του ἢ γιὰ οἱονδήποτε βῆμα ποὺ πρόκειται νὰ κάμῃ, διότι ὁ Νοῦς οὐδέποτε διστάζει, οὐδέποτε συγχίζεται ἢ ταράσσεται, καὶ τὸ καθαρὸ φῶς τοῦ Νοῦ κάνει ἀμέσως ἐφικτὴ τὴν σωστὴ ἀπόφασι. "Οταν ὁ Νοῦς ἀκούεται διὰ τῆς "ἠνοῦς αὔρας λεπτῆς", δὲν εἶναι δυνατὸν νὰ παραμείνῃ καμμία ἀπορία στὴ σκέψι, ἀλλὰ μᾶλλον ἡ ἤρεμη, ἀποφασιστικὴ διεύθυνσις ποὺ διαλύει τὶς ὁμίχλες καὶ κάνει τὴν ἄμεση ὑπακοὴ μιὰ ἀσάλευτη χαρά. Ἡ σταθερότης, ἡ ὑπακοή, καὶ ἡ ἀντοχὴ χτίζονται ἔτσι μέσα σ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο τὸ οἰκοδόμημα τοῦ ἀνθρωπίνου εἶναι.

Ἀντιμετωπισθεὶς μιὰ φορὰ μὲ τὴν ἀνάγκη τοῦ νὰ ἐπεξεργασθῇ αὐτὸ ποὺ φαινόταν πὼς ἦταν ἕνα ἀνυπέρβλητο πρόβλημα, ὁ γράφων ἔστρεψεν ἀνεπιφυλάκτως στὸν ἀλάνθαστο Πατέρα ὅλων μας, προσευχόμενος μὲ ζέσι γιὰ τὴν ἱκανότητα νὰ κρατῇ τὴ σκέψι βασισμένη στὴ μία μεγάλη ἀλήθεια ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι τὸ Πᾶν. Μ' αὐτὸν τὸν τρόπο μάτια ποὺ ἐκρατοῦντο κλειστὰ ἀπὸ τὴν δοξασία μιᾶς δυσκολίας ἄνοιξαν γιὰ νὰ δοῦν τὴν ἀλήθεια τῆς ἐκθέσεως τοῦ Ἐλισσαιὲ ὅτι "πλειότεροι εἶναι οἱ μεθ' ἡμῶν παρὰ τοὺς μετ' αὐτῶν." Πολὺ καθαρὰ ἐφανερώθηκε στὴ σκέψι ἡ ἔκθεσις τῆς Mrs. Eddy στὴ σ. 453 τοῦ Science and Health (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία), "Ἡ τιμιότης εἶναι πνευματικὴ δύναμις." Ἔτσι, μόλις ὁ γράφων ἐνήγησεν ἀμέσως μὲ τὴν σκέψι ποὺ ἐκφράζεται σ' αὐτὲς τὶς τέσσαρες λέξεις, τὸ πρόβλημα ἄρχισε νὰ λύεται βῆμα πρὸς βῆμα, κάθε ἀνθρωπίνου βήματος ζυγιζομένου προσεκτικὰ γιὰ νὰ ἰδωθῇ ὅτι τελεία τιμιότης ἐξεφράζετο ὄχι μόνον γιὰ τὸν ἑαυτό του ἀλλὰ καὶ γιὰ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐνδιαφερομένους. Περιττὸν νὰ λεχθῇ ὅτι, μὲ αὐτὴν τὴν προσεκτικὴ ἐπίβλεψι καὶ αὐτὴ τὴν ἐπιθυμία, τὸ οἰκοδόμημα τῆς ἀποδείξεως ἐκτίσθηκε σὲ ἕνα τέλειο ὅλο, καὶ ἡ ἀπαιτουμένη ἐκδήλωσις ἀπεδείχθη.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη δείχνει πῶς νὰ κτίσῃ κανεὶς ἀσφαλῶς, γιὰ νὰ μπορῇ ἡ ἀληθινή του νοερὰ οἰκοδομὴ νὰ εὐσταθῇ πρὸς δόξαν τοῦ Θεοῦ. Μετὰ χαρᾶς, λοιπόν, θυμᾶται κανεὶς τὴν ῥητήν, παλλομένην ἔκθεσιν στὴν πρὸς Ἑβραίους ἐπιστολήν, "Πᾶς οἶκος κατασκευάζεται ὑπό τινος· ὁ δὲ κατασκευάσας τὰ πάντα εἶναι ὁ Θεός."

Πληροφορίες ποὺ ἀφοροῦν τὴν εἰς τὴν γλῶσσαν ταύτην ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Navajo Blanket

I will take the sheeps' wool for my spinning,
The ewe sheep that has walked in pollen,
And I will wind it slowly on my spindle.
My mother's mother gathered soft wild cotton,
But I the wool long grown among the flowers.
And I shall weave it on my loom of saplings,
And pound it with my batten from the scrub oak.
The mountains and the plains will yield me colors,
As they have yielded to my mother's mother
Past the time the ancients tell or I remember.
Out of the blue clay will I take my turquoise,
My black from sumac, the ochre and the pinion,
Yellow from the goldenrod and dock weed,
And from the rabbit bush that sweeps the plain.
From twigs of juniper will come my scarlet,
Mahogany that grows upon the mountain
And from the bark of alder, the black alder.

The mountain and the plain will yield me color,
Father Sky and Mother Earth give patterns for my blanket,
My fingers move the shuttle, always leaving
A tiny hole in honor of the Spider,
The ancient hidden woman of our people,
Who past the time of all remembering
Proclaimed the art of weaving among women.

CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Remarkably Steady in Limited Volume of Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Undertone Fairly Strong In Limited Trading

Sugar Issues and Other Specialties Move to Higher Ground

By Forrest Price

It was anything but a live market. At the same time encouragement was to be found in its steadiness.

For some time past prices have refused to go down far under any selling drive, and it has not taken much buying to boost them.

Traders seem to be playing a waiting game.

They waited a long time this morning before venturing into the market at all. A rather small proportion of listed stocks came out.

Total sales approximated 300,000 shares.

The sugar stocks were most in the limelight. Other specialties also were favored in preference to the standard issues.

Cuban American Sugar preferred made another new high for the year. Great Western Sugar and South Puerto Rico Sugar also were in good demand.

General Baking preferred rose 2½ points. The common was moderately higher. Hollander was up more than a point. Safeway Stores 6 per cent stock went to a new high. Jones & Laughlins preferred was off a point.

Bonds were quiet as usual. As a general thing price changes were very narrow. United States Governments and some of the high grade corporate loans moved slightly forward. Railroad bonds were popular. Utility issues were not wanted, selling off fractions to a point.

Among the commodities cotton attracted the most interest. Reduction in cotton acreage to the smallest area in nearly 30 years, as reported today by the Government, caused a rush of buying and higher prices. Cotton shot up $2 a bale at one time. Wheat was heavy.

With the general assumption that business will pass through a slow period during the months of July and August and possibly the first half of September, market and trade observers are looking forward to the fall months. It is gratifying to know that most everybody believes business will have a decided revival in the fall.

In the first place, increased activity experienced during the first six months of the year has satisfied only a minor part of the accumulated demands. And at present things are moving along on a sort of hand-to-mouth basis.

The steel industry is a case in point. Following the drastic cut in production last week to around 22 per cent rate the forecast is for a 27.5 per cent rate this week. And operations now are governed strictly by consumer demand, which means that the expected higher operating rate is distinctly encouraging to general business.

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—The stock market remained in a generally static condition today as most potential speculators and investors watched for signs and portents which might indicate the direction "the cat may jump."

Prices, as a whole, were rather steady and a few specialties stepped out of the slow-moving procession for a jaunt of their own. The diffidence of traders was shown by the fact that American Telephone delayed its opening for more than an hour. Many other stocks did not make their appearance at all.

Shares of General Railways Signal, Mesta Machine and American Sugar Refining got up 1 to 2 points. American Sugar reached another new 1934 top.

Sugars Firm

A fairly firm tone was also displayed by Great Western Sugar, South Puerto Rico Sugar, American Smelting, U. S. Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Santa Fe, Allied Chemical, American Telephone, Columbian Carbon, du Pont, Chrysler and General Motors.

The majority of the rails were unchanged, as were U. S. Steel, Consolidated Gas, Eastman Kodak, National Distillers and many others.

The new Armour of Illinois stocks were admitted to trading, but they shifted about narrowly. Amusement issues, including Fox and Loew's, were a trifle heavy.

Just how much of the recent apathy has been due to uncertainties connected with the administration of the new regulatory law was a matter of argument. At the same time, various operators were disposed to await the return of the President from his vacation for additional light on market trends.

Some Bonds Firm

Railroad bonds and a number of first class industrial loans were the firmest spots in a quiet bond market today. The Government list was generally higher, but changes were narrow and the turnover small. A handful of utility loans were lower.

B. & O. 4½s advanced nearly a point, Union Pacific 4s gained a small fraction, and other carrier issues selling higher included obligations of Pennsylvania, St. Paul, Southern and New York Central. Santa Fe 4s, and Southern Pacific 4½s held unchanged. Goodyear 5s gained around ½ point.

Postal Telegraph 5s and Kansas Gas and Elec. 4½s dropped about a point, and such issues as American & Foreign Power 5s, Detroit Edison 5s, Western Union 5s, and International Telephone 5s were unchanged to fractionally lower, although Duquesne Light 4½s were higher.

Gains of 1-32d were shown by most of the Treasury notes and Libertys, although the First Liberty 4¼s were slightly lower. The foreign list was without important change. German 5½s were fractionally lower and Italian 7s an equal amount higher. Australian 5s gained around ½ point.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 9	Last July 7
11⅞	6⅝	..	Adams Express	300	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
34⅞	16	1	Adams Millis	100	28	28	28	27½
11⅜	7⅜	..	Addressograph	200	9¾	9⅝	9¾	..
17⅝	4½	..	Advance Rumely	100	5	5	5	..
3⅝	1⅞	..	Airway Elev Appl	200	2½	2	2½	..
23⅞	17⅜	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	800	21¾	21½	21½	21⅜
5¼	2½	..	Al eghany Corp	900	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
130	122⅛	7	Allied Chem pf	200	126¼	125⅞	126⅛	..
160¾	126½	6	Allied Chem	400	135¼	135¼	135¼	135
25¼	14⅛	..	Am Bank Note	400	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	..
85⅝	41½	2	Amerada	100	50¾	50¼	50⅝	..
13½	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	200	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
72⅞	48½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	100	68	68	68	67
38	23⅜	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	26¼	26⅛	26¼	..
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	300	98¼	98¼	98¼	98⅝
33⅞	18¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	300	20	19¼	19¼	..
60¾	46¼	3	Am Chicle	100	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	..
62½	32	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	34	34	34	..
13⅜	7	..	Am & For Pow	200	8¼	8	8	..
22⅞	13½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	14	14	14	8¼
10⅛	6¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	6½	6½	6½	..
10	6½	..	Am Ice	100	63⅜	63⅛	63⅜	..
11	6½	..	Am International	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
74⅝	49	..	Am Loco pf	200	54	53	54	..
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	500	9⅞	9⅜	9¾	9¼
27⅝	18	..	Am Metals	700	23½	23	23	23½
10	4½	..	Am Mach & M cf	100	9½	9½	9½	..
13¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	100	7	7	7	6⅞
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	600	17	16¾	16¾	..
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	21
17⅝	12	..	Am Radiator	400	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
29¼	16⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	600	19½	19	19¼	..
24⅝	..	..	Am Ship & Com	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	..
51¼	35¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1000	42	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
125	100	7‡	Am Smelt & R pf	100	122½	122½	122½	..
94¾	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	95½	95½	95½	96¼
26½	14	..	Am Steel Fdries	300	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
67	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	67	66¾	66¾	66
120½	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	120	120	120	..
125¼	107⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	1600	115¾	115¼	115¾	115
27⅝	16⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	300	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
60	54	6	Am Wat 1 pf	100	72	72	72	..
17½	8½	..	Am Woolen	600	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	..
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
17¾	13	..	Anaconda Cop	600	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝
93¼	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	93	93	93	92
15⅝	7½	..	Armour N	1900	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	..
60¾	60¾	..	Armour pf N	400	61	60½	60½	..
75⅝	55	..	Armour fil pf	..	71½	70½	70¾	71⅛
8⅝	3⅝	..	Armold Consable	100	5	5	5	5¼
3½	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	300	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
73¾	51½	2b	Atchson T&SF	1500	61½	61	61½	61
89½	70¼	5	Atchison pf	200	87½	87½	87½	..
35¼	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	400	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
55½	35¼	1	Atlas Powder	400	50⅜	49	50⅜	..
101½	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	40	101½	101	101	101
27⅝	22	..	Auburn Auto	1100	24⅛	23¾	23¾	24
10⅜	5⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	700	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾

—B—

34½	21	..	Balt & Ohio	700	23¼	22¾	22¾	..
99½	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	20	99	99	99	..
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
10	7	..	Barnsdall A	300	7½	7¼	7½	7⅜
15⅛	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	400	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	..
119¼	95½	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	300	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	..
23⅞	13⅝	..	Bendix Aviation	700	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	..
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1400	17½	17¼	17⅜	17⅛
34¼	26½	.25b	Best & Co	100	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	..
49½	30⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	1200	34¼	33½	34¼	33⅜
66¾	44⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	N 400	57¼	57	57	57¼
83	45	1¶	Bon Ami A	200	82	82	82	..
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	1000	26⅞	26½	26½	26⅜
28⅜	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	300	22	22	22	22¼
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	1100	17½	17½	17¼	17¾
40¾	28¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	100	38⅜	38½	38½	39
8¾	4⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
9⅜	5½	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
14½	9¼	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	8¾	8	8	8¼
72¼	53⅜	.40	Budd Mfg	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
19⅜	12⅞	.40	Burroughs Add	400	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13¾
32¾	18¾	..	Byers	400	22¾	22	22	..

—C—

34½	18¾	.62½e	Calif Packing	200	32⅞	32¾	32⅞	32⅞
12¾	3¼	..	Callahan Z & L	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
29½	20	1	Canada Dry	100	21	21	21	..
56½	50	3	Canada South'n	20	50½	50½	50½	..
18¼	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	3100	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	14
10¼	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	500	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	..
86⅜	46	..	Case Thresh	100	51	51	51	52
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	400	27⅜	27	27⅜	27⅜
44⅛	22⅝	..	Celanese Corp	100	26½	26⅛	26½	26½
22⅜	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	100	13½	13½	13½	..
32⅛	24½	1½	Central Aguirre	200	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	29¾
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	2800	42¼	41¾	41¾	42½
72¾	31¾	..	Certain-Teed	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1400	47¼	47	47	47
13¼	6⅞	h	Chi & E Ill	100	3	3	3	..
15	6⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	7½	7⅜	7½	7½
28¾	16½	..	Chi & N western	500	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
6¼	2¾	h	Chi Peo Gas	200	23	23	23	..
10¼	1¾	1.50h	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	3	3	3	3
60⅜	36½	1¶	Chickasha Cot O	200	27½	27½	27½	..
24⅜	17¼	2	Chrysler	4900	41	40	40½	40½
86	67	6½	City Ice & Fuel	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20
2⅛	..	..	City Ice & Fd pf	50	85	85	85	84½
18⅛	9⅜	..	City Stores	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
92½	68⅛	6	Colgate-Palm-P	600	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15½
28½	15⅝	..	Colg Palm P pf	100	89¾	89¾	..	..
94	77½	7	Collins & Aikman	500	15½	15½	15½	15½
40⅜	27	..	Collins & A pf	60	79	79	79	..
33¼	20	..	Colo & Southern	10	32	32	32	..
30	..	..	Colo & So 1pf	120	28	26½	27¾	27⅞
19¼	11⅜	.50a	Colo & So 2pf	50	21	21	21	..
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	2700	14⅛	13⅜	14	13¾
34¾	23	1¶	Columbia G pf B	100	76½	76½	76½	..
71¼	58	3	Columbia Pic vtc	200	28⅝	28½	28½	30
35⅛	18¾	1	Columbian Carb	300	73½	73⅛	73⅛	72¾
106	91½	6½	Comm Credit	600	29¾	29	29¼	29¼
59¾	35¾	..	Comm Cred 1pf	70	105	105	105	..
36¾	19¾	.60	Comm Inv Tr	200	57⅞	57½	57⅝	57¼
52¾	21½	6	Comm Solvents	900	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	22½
3¾	1¾	..	Comwith & Sou	4300	2¼	2	2¼	2⅛
17½	7⅞	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	300	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
47⅜	31⅜	1g	Consol Film I pf	300	14	14	14	..
94	82	2	Consol Gas	2100	34½	33⅝	33¾	34¼
4⅞	2⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	200	94	94	94	..
14¼	9½	.28b	Consol Laundries	500	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	..
2½	⅞	..	Consol Oil	1200	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	10⅜
5⅜	2⅜	..	Consol Textile	400	1	1	1	..
14⅜	7	..	Container B	300	4	3⅞	4	7⅛
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking A	200	9½	9½	9½	..
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking B	700	11¼	11¼	11¼	1¼
83¼	69½	3	Cont Baking pf	100	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	..
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Can	100	79	78	79	79
2¾	1	..	Cont Insurance	200	30½	30½	30½	..
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Motors	1100	1	1	1	1⅛
84½	60½	3	Cont Oil	1200	19⅞	19¾	19¾	19⅝
9⅞	3¾	..	Corn Products	400	67½	67	67½	67⅞
35	28	2	Coty	600	6¼	6	6¼	5¾
36¼	24½	..	Cream of Wheat	100	33	33	33	..
41¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork & S	200	25	25	25	..
6⅝	3⅞	—	Crown Cork pf	100	40½	40½	40½	..
3½	1	..	Crown Zellerback	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
10½	3¼	..	Cuba Co	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
9⅞	3½	..	Cuba Rr pf	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
5	2⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	900	8⅝	8⅜	8½	8¾
20½	11⅛	2½g	Cuban Am S pf	120	64	63⅜	63⅝	62
21½	11	..	Curtis Pub pf	400	81¾	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
		..	Curtiss-Wright	1400	3¼	3	3⅛	3⅛
		..	Cutler Hammer	200	16¼	16	16	..

—D—

8¼	6	.20b	Davega St	100	7½	7½	7½	..
34⅛	18	..	Deere & Co	100	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	..
15½	11⅛	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	12	12	12	..
13¼	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	100	8	8	8	..
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	76	76	76	..
28½	21¾	1	Diamond Match	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	24
46¼	32	2¶	Dome Mines	1000	43⅜	43⅛	43¼	43¾
28½	24	..	Douglas A	200	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19½
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	1200	91⅜	90⅛	90¼	90⅝
124½	115	6	du Pont deb	100	123¾	123¾	123¾	124

—E—

101	79	4	Eastman Kodak	900	98⅛	97¼	97¼	98½
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	500	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
31⅜	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	500	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
9½	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
52	40	2	Elec Sto Battery	1200	42½	42½	42½	..
23½	10½	..	Engineers P S 5pf	1300	13½	13	13	..
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	200	19	19	19	..
28¼	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	22	22	22	..
14⅜	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	200	10¼	10¼	10½	10⅛
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	1100	23⅞	23¾	23¾	23¾

—F—

61	20	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	51	51	51	..
62	34½	.6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	100	52	52	52	..
8¾	4½	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	4½	4½	4½	..
25½	16⅝	.40	Firestone T&R	200	17	17	17	..
67½	54½	2½	First Nat Stores	400	65	64¾	65	65
17⅜	2¼	h	Follansbee B	100	3	3	3	3½
21	10½	..	Food Mach	400	19	18⅞	19	19
27½	10⅜	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	200	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21¼
17½	12¼	..	Fox Film A	200	13⅜	13	13	..
50⅜	30¾	2	Freeport Texas	200	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	32¾
19⅛	8½	..	Fuller 2pf	10	8¾	8¾	8¾	9

—G—

11½	7⅜	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	2	2	2	..
14⅜	9⅜	.50b	Gen Am Inv	600	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
108½	100	8	Gen Baking	1200	10¼	10⅛	10¾	9⅞
10¼	5¾	..	Gen Baking pf	90	106½	105¼	106	104
6⅛	3⅜	..	Gen Bronze	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
25⅛	18½	.60	Gen Cable	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec	3700	20	19⅞	19⅞	19⅛
36⅞	30½	1.80	Gen Elec Sp	3700	20	19⅞	19⅞	..
13⅞	3¾	..	Gen Foods	1900	31	30¾	31	30½
64½	53⅞	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	¾	¾	¾	..
42	29½	1	Gen Mills	100	58	58	58	59
105	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	4500	32½	31⅞	32	32
45¾	31¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	700	36¼	33½	35¾	33¼
38⅜	11⅝	..	Gen Realty	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
12½	8½	..	Gillette Saf Raz	100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11
65½	47	5	Gillette S R pf	600	65¾	65	65	65¼
6¾	3½	..	Gimbel Bros	800	7½	7¼	7½	..
28⅝	15⅝	..	Glidden	200	23½	23¼	23½	..
103	83	7	Glidden pf	600	101½	101½	101½	101½
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	500	20¼	20	20	20¼
18	12½	..	Goodrich	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
41⅜	25¼	..	Goodyear	100	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	26½
11¾	7	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
4½	2	..	Graham Paige	1400	2½	2	2	2⅛
8¾	4	..	Grand Union	100	5½	5½	5½	..
40⅝	30	1	Grant (WT)	200	31	31	31	30⅝
32½	18	..	Great Nor pf	700	21⅞	21½	21½	21½
15⅝	10⅛	.50b	Great Nor Ore	400	12¾	12	12¼	..
35	25	2.40	Great West Sug	4600	35¼	34½	34½	34½
115¾	102	7	Great W Sug pf	40	112½	113¼	113½	..

—H—

30½	27	1¾	Hack W pf A	300	5⅜	5	5	..
11⅞	3⅝	..	Hamilton Watch	100	7	7	7	..
96	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	180	95	95	95	94½
9⅞	4¼	..	Hat Corp pf	10	60	60	60	..
9⅝	4½	..	Hazel Atlas	200	88½	88½	88½	88½
54	43	3.50	Holland Furnace	400	8¼	8	8¼	8
57¼	35½	3	Household Fin pf	100	45	45	45	..
12½	6⅝	..	Howe Sound	400	55	54⅞	54⅝	54½
24½	8¾	..	Hudson & Man	100	8	8	8	..
7¼	3½	..	Hudson Motor	2700	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	9½
		..	Hupp Motors	900	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼

—I—

38⅞	22	..	Ill Central	1200	24½	23	24½	24⅜
4¾	2⅝	..	Indian Refining	400	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝
30½	22½	1.68	Indus Rayon	900	25	24½	24½	25¼
73⅝	50	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	200	59	59	59	57¼
4¼	2⅛	.10	Insuranshare Md	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
13¾	7	..h	Interboro Rap T	100	8	8	8	..
11¼	5½	..	Interlake Iron	200	6¼	5¾	5¾	..
6⅛	3	..	Int Agr Corp	100	3½	3½	3½	3¾
149¼	131	6	Int Business M	100	138½	138½	138½	..
46⅞	30	.60	Int Harvester	1600	32½	32	32½	32½
9¼	4¾	..	Int Hydroelec	400	6	5⅞	5⅞	..
6	3⅛	..	Int Mere Marine	200	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅞
20¼	21	.20b	Int Nickel	4300	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝
3½	1⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow B	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝
2¾	1⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
7	3	..	Int Rys Cen Am	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
45⅝	29½	..	Int Silver	200	51½	51½	51½	..
17⅜	11⅞	..	Int Tel & Tel	800	12½	12⅜	12½	12½

—J—

52	33	2	Jewel Tea	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	..
66⅜	44	..	Johns Manville	1400	53½	52¾	53	53¼
112	101	7	Johns Man pf	20	112	112	112	..
77	59	..	Jones & L'lin pf	300	60	59	60	..

—K—

4½	2	..	Kelly-Springfield	400	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2½
23⅛	17¾	.15b	Kennecott Cop	3900	21¾	21¼	21½	21½
22⅜	13⅜	.80	Kresge	600	19½	19	19	19
7¼	2¼	..	Kresge Dept S	200	4½	4½	4½	..
33⅜	23¼	1¶	Kroger Groc & B	1900	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛	31¼

—L—

14¼	5	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	700	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
5	2½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	1400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
78	65⅝	2.40	Lehman Corp	300	71	70	70	70¾
24	17⅛	1.60	Life Saver	900	22¾	22⅛	22½	23¼
43⅞	27⅜	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	700	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	31½
23½	15⅜	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	2100	28	27¾	28	28
35½	28¾	..	Loew's Inc	3800	28	27¾	28	28¾
35⅜	25¾	1¶	Liquid Carbonic	100	27½	27½	27½	26¾
97¼	72	6½	Loews pf	300	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	..
3	1¼	..	Loft Inc	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
2⅜	1¼	..	Long Bell Lum A	300	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..
44¾	38½	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	200	42½	42	42½	41½
21	15	1½	Louisville G&E A	200	16	15⅞	16	..
3⅜	1¼	..	Louisiana OR	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..

—M—

41¾	23⅜	1	Mack Trucks	200	26½	26½	26½	26½
62⅛	38½	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1200	41⅜	41	41	41⅜
7	2⅝	..	Madison Sq Gar	200	5½	5¼	5¼	..
3¾	1	..h	Manati Sugar	100	2	2	2	..
32½	20	..	h Man El grd	200	23	23	23	..
19⅜	13	..h	Man Elv mg	100

Commerce and Finance

Electric Equipment Sales at Highest Levels Since 1929

Business and Industry

Protest by B. I. S. Sent Germany On Debt Moratorium

Interpreted as Attempt to Protect American Holders of Bonds

BASEL, Switz., July 9 (AP)—Directors of the Bank for International Settlements today instructed that a new protest be sent to Germany against the moratorium on Dawes and Young loans, interpreted as an attempt to protect the interests of American holders of the bonds.

They instructed Leon Fraser, president of the bank, to register the protest.

Fifty per cent of the Dawes loan and 30 per cent of the Young loan are held by Americans.

Mr. Fraser wrote a letter this afternoon to the German finance minister, using the recent Anglo-German agreement regarding payment of Dawes and Young loan interest as a lever to obtain similar treatment for all bondholders, irrespective of their country of residence. He emphasized that the bonds themselves provide all holders should be treated alike and expressed delight that Germany had agreed to service bonds held in Great Britain, because he said it indicated that Germany can pay the others, too.

Mr. Frazer pointed out that Germany was inconsistent if she held she had no money to pay, then satisfied the demands of British holders alone.

Directors of the bank already have brought pressure on Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, who is in Basel, but Mr. Schacht was understood to have shrugged his shoulders and said: "There are no reserves in the Reichsbank."

The directors then proceeded to vote the instructions to Mr. Fraser for a protest.

The directors have the impression that Germany was not disposed to pay. "The Bank for International Settlements has no battleships," one personage told the Associated Press, "and cannot enforce payment."

George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, conferred today with Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, on the question of eventual stabilization of the pound in its relation to the dollar.

Hundred Million For Financing New Homes and Repairs

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 9—At least $100,000,000 should soon be put into circulation by building and loan societies for financing new home building and home repairs in accordance with the new National Housing Act, it was predicted by Mr. Philip Lieber, president of the United States Building and Loan League.

Declaring that the national program was being enthusiastically received by the building and loan organizations, Mr. Lieber added that applications for insurance of their share accounts would be filed by at least 1000 associations as soon as the federal board gets its forms ready.

"We are not surprised at this enthusiastic reaction to the program," said Mr. Lieber. "The United States League has continually pointed out, as the voice of these associations, that we are 100 per cent behind three titles in the act, the modernization and repair programs, the insurance of savings and loan shares and the amendments to the Federal Home Loan Act, which give it more elasticity and facility in serving the local institutions.

"It has been reported, however, that this business of ours, whose coöperation with every federal recovery proposition from the Federal Loan Bank to the National Recovery Act has always been the subject of praiseworthy comment was trying to obstruct this new program. Our performance in the days ahead will go far to disprove any such intentions on our part."

ARLINGTON MILLS
Dividend No. 135

A dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on Monday, July 16, 1934, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 26, 1934, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON
DIVIDEND NO. 181

A quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share has been declared, payable August 1, 1934, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1934.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer

Boston, July 5, 1934.

Canadian Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds

Correspondence Invited

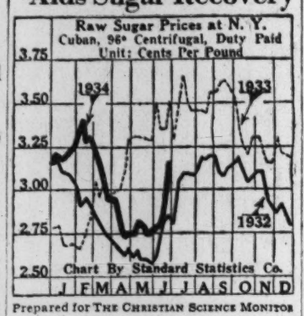
Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

36 King Street West
Toronto

Telephone ELgin 4321

Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, New York, London, Eng.

Jones-Costigan Act Aids Sugar Recovery



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRIOR to enactment of the Jones-Costigan Act the domestic sugar market was sharply depressed by marketing of heavy new crop supplies harvested during the fall and winter.

Since the measure became a law, a persistent, though gradual, recovery has been witnessed, although at present raw sugar prices stand several points below a year ago.

With the quota plan in effect, further strengthening of prices is expected during the next three or four months.

Reported Republic Steel Plans to Buy Corrigan-McKinney

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 9 (AP)—Reports that Republic Steel Corporation, third largest in the industry, is planning to acquire within a week the Corrigan, McKinney Steel Company of Cleveland for a total consideration of approximately $33,000,000 is heard in steel circles here.

It was understood Hayden, Stone & Co., of New York is handling the financing.

The steel district also heard Republic is considering acquisition of Otis Steel of Cleveland at a later date in a deal which would involve probably $21,000,000 additional. Otis directors are said to be considering an offer on this basis.

Acquisition of Corrigan-McKinney would presumably include two subsidiaries, the N. & G. Taylor Co. of Cumberland, Md.; a tin plate plant, and the Newton Steel Company, which makes automobile body and enameling sheets in plants at Monroe, Mich., and Newton Falls, Ohio. In its Cleveland plants, Corrigan-McKinney operates blast furnaces, coke ovens, and steel mills, and is a producer of pig iron and semifinished and finished steel products.

Republic, formed by a series of similar mergers arranged by Cyrus S. Eaton, Cleveland financier, when he was at the peak of his power, has main plants in Youngstown and Canton, Ohio; Birmingham, Ala., and in the Pittsburgh and Chicago districts. It has iron ore reserves estimated at 122,000,000 tons, and coal reserves estimated at 165,000,000 tons.

Salvador Starts New Tariff Plan

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, July 9 (By U. P.)—Salvador's best customers enjoyed import preferences today as a result of establishment of a sliding scale of tariffs by Congress on the suggestion of President Hernandez Martinez.

Merchandise from countries buying Salvadorean products equivalent to or greater than their exports to this country will be entitled to the minimum tariff. Countries buying 25 per cent less must pay an additional 15 per cent, while those below this or who buy nothing at all pay the maximum—the minimum plus 200 per cent.

Central American products, however, even when there are no special treaties, will be admitted under the minimum tariff, and the new arrangements do not affect countries with which Salvador has agreements.

U. S. Claims $1,275,644 In Case Against Mitchell

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Seeking to collect $1,275,644 in taxes and penalties, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has filed its brief with the Board of Tax Appeals in the case against Charles E. Mitchell, former chairman of the board of the National City Bank.

The Government asserted that Mr. Mitchell had an income of approximately $3,500,000 in 1929 and more than $750,000 in 1930, but paid no tax for either year.

A sale of 18,300 shares of National City Bank stock by Mitchell to his wife, under which the former banker claims a loss of $2,872,305, was alleged in the brief to be fictitious.

The Government also attacked the validity of the sale of stock in the Anaconda Copper Company, and asserted that $666,666 received by Mr. Mitchell from the National City's management fund in July, 1929, was income which was not reported, rather than an advance as he had claimed.

May Sales of Electricity 13 P.C. Above 1933 Month

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 9—Sales of electricity to consumers throughout the country during the month of May totaled 5,916,653,000 kilowatt hours, which is a 13 per cent increase over sales during May, 1933, according to a report by the Edison Electric Institute.

Revenue from consumers amounted to $147,915,400, which is 36,752,700, or 4.8 per cent, more than received in the corresponding month ast year.

The number of consumers increased 541,874 over last year to a present total of 24,486,473. The number of domestic customers gained by 497,146 to the aggregate 20,196,207.

Italy Puts Close Restrictions On Export of Money

Gold Reserves Decrease 700,000,000 Lire in Five Months of 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Drastic restrictions on foreign exchange have been taken by the Italian Government as the result of the outflow of capital during the last few months.

In the first five months of 1934 the gold reserve of the Bank of Italy has been reduced by nearly 700,000,000 lire and stood on May 30 at 6,702,000,000 lire. About one-third of the loss in gold suffered by Italy is due to the export of capital, lire and securities which the Italian Treasury, in order to protect the lira, was forced to buy back in foreign markets.

To Curb Speculation

In order to prevent operations of a speculative character, the Government issued regulations limiting exchange and foreign bill operations to those strictly required for genuine commercial transactions and for defraying legitimate traveling expenses. Henceforth banks, industrial and commercial companies and firms holding foreign bill accounts in Italy or abroad must periodically notify the bank of issue of the amounts standing to their credit. The purchase on foreign markets of foreign stocks and of Italian securities issued abroad is forbidden, and those already acquired before the new regulations came into force must be stamped.

All exports of lira notes, drafts, checks or other securities payable in Italy is forbidden, and the banks or other concerns by which such securities are made payable must notify the Bank of Italy of any coming into their possession which have been circulated abroad. Persons leaving Italy may take with them Italian notes or securities for an amount not to exceed 5000 lire, unless they leave the country several times in the course of a month or dwell in frontier zones and have occasion to cross the frontiers frequently, in which case they may take with them sums proportionate to the brief duration of their sojourn abroad.

Permits Are Required

A permit of the Ministry of Finance is required for the issue of lira credits to banks and firms domiciled abroad, even if of Italian nationality; the discounting of lira bills issued by foreigners on Italian firms even if covering trade transactions; the discounting of lira bills issued by foreign firms on their own branches and agents in Italy; the discounting of any other bills which might enable foreign firms to secure lira credits; the discounting of lira bills issued by Italians in favor of foreign firms.

All payments of cheques and drafts made on behalf of foreign banks or firms must be notified daily to the bank of issue. Lira drafts issued by Italian exporters on foreign firms may be discounted only if vouchers are produced showing that they cover sales of goods actually exported. Forward transactions in foreign exchanges through lira credits or debits are forbidden, and lira payments or withdrawals must coincide with the corresponding withdrawal or payment of the foreign bills to which they refer.

In case of contravention of the regulations the payment of a fine up to the amount of the whole value of securities or transactions can be ordered by the Finance Minister.

No undue restrictions hinder legitimate payments arising from genuine commercial transactions and no "blocked credits" are created, but speculative maneuvers injurious to the lira are effectively curbed.

Central Maine Power Operating Income Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 9—The Central Maine Power Company reports for the 12 months ended May 31, 1934, operating income of $5,968,830, an increase of $111,092 in the operating income over the total for the 12 months period ended Feb. 28, 1934.

The company increased its selling organization in the early part of this year. During the month of May the gross sales of appliances and other electrical merchandise were the largest for any month in the history of the company. They amounted to $82,390, compared with $37,930 in the corresponding month of 1933. The report shows that more electric ranges and refrigerators were installed in customers' homes this year to date than for the entire year of 1933.

Electric Appliance Sales Show Surprising Increase

Indications Point to Distribution of 800,000,000 Units in 1934—Refrigerator Business Breaks All Records—Operations 50 P. C. Above 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 9—While the higher average operating rate maintained by the leading industries thus far this year has resulted in a broader distribution of certain classes of electrical supplies, it has been in the household appliance division that the bulk of the increase contributing to the better showing of the trade has been recorded. The use of all kinds of electrical devices definitely is on the increase, replacements deferred for years now are being made, and in all the modernization work in progress, electrical installations of various types are being given prime consideration.

This has brought about some surprising increases in appliance sales, as a comparison with the first six months of 1933 reveal advances of more than 200 per cent in some items, while production in a number of divisions has been doubled, and orders now on hand exceed those booked at this period in 1932. From an earnings standpoint, the entire trade has been benefited by the sustained rise in demand since the summer of 1933.

There now are indications that the total of electrical appliances sold during 1934 will reach 800,000,000 units, as compared with the estimated total of 739,000,000 set down for 1933, thus marking the largest year's business since 1929. Prospects for future business are held to be encouraging, as the general increase in purchasing power is expected to permit a larger volume of sales in specialties, and any upswing in construction and industrial activity will be reflected in the increased demand for equipment, according to a survey of the electrical supply trade, which has just been completed by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Production Tops 1933 Rate

Following a gradual rise during the first four months of the current year, most manufacturers widened their schedules perceptibly in May, with many restoring operations to the highest level in three years. At some points, factory sales in May were double those of 1933, while June shipments were up 60 to 75 per cent, and for the first six months of 1934 an average gain of 40 to 50 per cent has been recorded over the 1933 figures. Railroads have been spending money for replacements and improvements in their electrical signal devices, resulting in renewed activity in that line, while contractors report a good volume of business, particularly in commercial cooling systems and governmental work.

Operations at the leading centers of production now are running fully 50 per cent ahead of those for the first six months of 1933, billings have shown a similar increase, while employment is 20 to 40 per cent larger. In the current orders there appears a larger proportion of heavy equipment specifications than in the last three years. In the first quarter of this year, factory shipments of washing machines totaled 323,193 units, as compared with 162,193 in 1933, an increase of 99.4 per cent. Manufacturers of ironing machines did equally well, as shipments in the first quarter reached a record high of 27,846 units, with March the peak month, when shipments reached 11,818 units. As compared with the first quarter of 1933, when a total of 11,534 ironing machines were shipped, there has been a gain of 141.4 per cent.

Refrigerator Sales at Peak

Sales by all manufacturers of household electric refrigerators, as compiled by the Electrical Refrigeration News, established a new all-time peak in the United States during May. Unit sales for May totaled 244,176, and exceeded the preceding month's figure of 232,124, which was the record up to that time, by 12,054 units.

The tremendous increase in sales thus far this year brought the cumulative total for the first five months of the year to 721,293 units, establishing a record for the period, and showing an increase of 270,893 units, or 60 per cent, over the 450,400 units sold in the corresponding period of 1933.

In nearly all lines, sales have been persistently upward since the first of the year, and the greatest increase has been in electric refrigerators, washing machines, ironers, labor-saving devices for the kitchen, table cookers, toasters, and lamps, particularly those of modern design. This has been one of the best seasons in four years for electric fans, while sales of washing machines are reaching new peak levels, and the demand for vacuum cleaners is broadening rapidly.

Intermediate Credit Bank Assets Gain

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 9—Report of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks as of June 30, as made public by Charles R. Dunn, fiscal agent, shows that assets of the 12 banks increased from $213,283,531 on March 31 to $274,513,904 at the end of last month.

Increases in loans and discounts from $156,343,168 to $198,026,783 accounted for the largest part of this gain in resources, while an investment of $25,219,923 in guaranteed Federal Farm Mortgage bonds also appears on the June 30 balance sheet.

Cash on hand and in banks was $14,786,001 on June 30, compared with $19,525,026 on March 31, 1934. Holdings of U. S. Government securities were practically unchanged at $32,732,394 on June 30. Notes and accounts receivable were $2,794,587 compared with $3,326,327 on March 31.

The June 30 report is the first issued for the Credit Banks since the increase in capital from $60,000,000 to $70,000,000 recently. Paid-in surplus now amounts to $11,611,918, earned surplus $2,595,530, reserve for contingencies $1,673,288, and undivided profits to $538,515. Surplus, undivided profits and reserves amounted to $4,091,895 on March 31. Debentures outstanding total $182,610,000 compared with $144,805,000 on March 31.

Market Value of 50 Stocks Up 1.57 P. C.

NEW YORK, July 9—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended July 7 was $12,565,300,750, an increase of $194,894,500, or 1.57 per cent, as compared with the market value of $12,370,406,250 at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $15,253,205,625, indicating a decrease of $2,687,904,875, or 17.62 per cent, during the year.

Livestock Values Gain $1,640,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 9—The market value of cattle, hogs, and sheep on American farms rose approximately $1,640,000,000 between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1934, according to estimates made public today by the Institute of American Meat Packers.

Of this figure, $1,394,000,000 was accounted for by cattle, $174,000,000 by hogs, and $72,000,000 by sheep, the Institute said.

"The estimated average market price of cattle and calves at Chicago for the week ending June 30, 1934, was $7.45 per hundredweight as compared with $5.25 for the week ending Dec. 30, 1933, a gain of $2.20 per hundredweight," the report explained. "The average weight of cattle is about 946 pounds, which would mean an increase of approximately $20.80 per head in cattle values or an increase of approximately $1,394,000,000 for the estimated total of 67,000,000 cattle and calves on American farms and ranches Jan. 1, 1934.

"Figures for hogs and sheep were arrived at by the same means, the Government's estimates for the number of hogs and sheep on farms and ranches last January being 56,000,000 head and 52,000,000 head respectively."

How the Sugar Countries Are Meeting Their Quotas

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 9—A survey of the shipments and distribution of sugar for the United States in connection with the 1934 quota of 6,476,000 short tons raw sugar value fixed by the United States Agricultural Adjustment Administration indicates according to the Lamborn Statistical Department that:

Puerto Rican shipments to continental United States from Jan. 1 to July 1 total 612,135 short tons raw value, or 76.2 per cent of this island's quota of 802,842 tons;

Cuban shipments to the United States to July 1 total 561,863 tons, or 29.5 per cent of the quota of 1,901,752 tons;

The shipments from the Virgin Islands to July 1 approximate 2100 tons, or 38.4 per cent of the quota of 5469 tons;

Hawaiian shipments to June 1 total 411,368 tons, or 44.9 per cent of the quota of 916,550 tons;

Distribution of domestic beet sugar to June 1 amounts to 742,715 tons, or 47.7 per cent of the quota of 1,556,166 tons;

Distribution of Louisiana and Florida cane sugar to July 1 approximates 86,200 tons, or 33 per cent of the quota of 261,034 tons;

The Philippine quota of 1,015,186 tons based upon receipts in the United States has been completed as of June 21.

American Telephone Station Loss for June

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Company reports a net loss of 11,950 stations during June, compared with a loss of 95,000 stations in June, 1933.

The Bell System gained 44,000 stations in May and 48,000 in April. The increase in the first quarter of 1934 totaled 108,000 stations.

The June loss was the first since August, 1933.

Big Corporations in 1931 Fared Better Than the Small Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In an analysis which contrasts the relative profit showings of large and small corporations for the year 1931, Prof. William L Crum of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration finds that larger companies, on the whole, had more satisfactory earnings on their gross business than smaller companies.

Professor Crum's conclusions are drawn from analysis of the annual corporation income tax reports for 1931, published by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Particular interest attaches to this study because heretofore it has not been possible to classify corporation incomes or deficits in the United States according to any satisfactory measure of size of firm. These figures therefore, are the most recent ones available and in fact the only ones so far which make possible the sort of analysis which Professor Crum carried out.

Yet no clear conclusions as to the significance of these results can be drawn from figures pertaining to such an unusual year as 1931 to show ordinary or normal conditions in industry.

The second finding of major significance was that, in general, large corporations had a smaller rate of loss on their net worth in 1931 than did smaller corporations.

These principal findings are in part supported and explained by certain subordinate general finds: the current position of the larger companies in most divisions is distinctly stronger than that of smaller companies; the ratio of sales to inventory was in 1931 much higher for smaller companies than for the larger except in the trade division.

The study embraces balance sheet and income data for 381,088 corporations.

Steel Operations Decline to 23 P. C. Of Mill Capacity

Rate However, Expected to Rebound to 30 to 35 Per Cent This Week

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 9—Steel operations averaged 23 per cent of capacity last week, according to the estimate of the American Iron and Steel Institute, with unofficial estimates of as low as 20 per cent.

Independence Day week is normally one of the lowest operating periods of the year, in a class with the Christmas holiday week. However, it is probable that no one in the steel industry expected that the pace would fall off so sharply.

Last week the drop was 48½ per cent, following a recession by 20 per cent the preceding week, the most drastic reduction for a fortnight in the history of the industry.

It is expected that the gait will rebound to 30 to 35 per cent of capacity this week. Inasmuch as purchasing during third quarter will be largely hand-to-mouth it is believed that the current production rate will afford an accurate measure of steel consumption.

Much structural-steel business will be placed this month, some dozen large projects to be bid upon the first half of this month, involving bridges, dams and public buildings.

The Government plans to build 350 more post offices which will probably average about 100 tons of steel each. On August 15 bids will be opened for 24 more vesels for the navy under the five-year navy rehabilitation program. Over 40,000 tons of steel will be needed for the hulls and additional metal will be needed for equipment such as boilers and engines.

The price reductions first sponsored by the National Steel Corporation have spread to many companies and to about half the finished steel and all of the semi-finished steel items except wire rods.

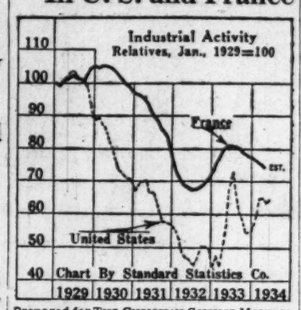
During the first few days of price reductions only western mills made the change. During the second half of the week, however, eastern mills were beginning to fall into line, with lower prices announced for such seaboard basing points as Bethlehem, Sparrows Point, Md., Worcester, Mass., and Coatesville, Penna.

The advances of last April have just about been cut in half by the recent declines. No pig iron item has yet been affected. Tin plate was not marked up in April and hence it is not logical to reduce it now.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announces that steel ingot making capacity of the United States increased over 1,000,000 tons in 1933, now standing at over 68,000,000 tons. One of the provisions of the steel code, however, is that capacity cannot be increased so that it is presumed that for 1934 no such gain will be shown.

Pig iron production in June declined 2½ per cent in daily rate. However, there was a net decline of 28 active furnaces during the latter part of the month which would indicate that July production will be down sharply.

Industrial Activity In U. S. and France



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE divergent lines of industrial activity, indicated above, show the course of business in countries with devalued currency, as compared with those still adhering to the pre-depression gold basis.

In the event of French devaluation, a sharp industrial upturn would be likely in that country.

Commodity Prices Drop Three Tenths Of 1 P. C. in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—Wholesale commodity prices declined three-tenths of 1 per cent in the week ended June 30, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The index number decreased to 74.8 per cent of the 1926 average as compared with 75.0 per cent for the week ended June 23.

The present index has shown an advance of 5.6 per cent during the first six months of the present year. The index for the week ended December 30, 1933, was 70.8. Current prices are nearly 13 per cent over the level of one year ago and are higher by 16 per cent than two years ago when the index numbers registered 66.3 and 64.4 respectively.

The decline during the past week was largely accounted for by lower prices of important items in the groups of farm products, textile products, and miscellaneous items. Of the 10 major groups of commodities covered by the bureau, six showed decreases, three recorded increases, and one, housefurnishing goods, remained at the level of the week before.

Of the 47 subgroups of closely related items, 17 showed a decrease, eight registered an advance and 22 remained unchanged.

Advances were recorded for steers, live hogs, cotton, hay, potatoes, rye flour, fresh and cured beef, bacon, ham, vegetable oils, raw and granulated sugar, anthracite, bar silver, tallow, lumber and leather.

	June 30, 1934	June 23, 1934	June 16, 1934	July 1, 1933
All commodities	74.8	75.0	74.6	66.3
Farm products	64.8	65.8	63.7	56.9
Foods	70.9	71.3	70.2	62.6
Hides and leather products	88.2	88.1	87.6	83.3
Textile products	71.8	72.5	72.5	62.2
Fuel and lighting materials	73.3	73.4	73.7	64.3
Metals and metal products	87.0	87.1	88.0	79.2
Building materials	87.8	87.6	87.7	75.9
Chemicals and drugs	75.8	75.5	75.4	73.5
Housefurnish'g goods	83.2	83.2	83.4	73.2
Miscellaneous	70.1	70.5	70.3	62.1
All commodities other than farm products and foods	78.5	78.7	78.9	70.1

Pay of Factory Workers in May Well Maintained

While Fractionally Below April, Still 20 P. C. Above May, 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 9—Although there was a drop of 1-10 of 1 per cent in the average per capita weekly earnings of factory workers in May from the April figure, the wages still were higher than in any other month since October, 1931, and 20 per cent higher than in May of last year, according to an announcement by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. The weekly pay of factory employees in May, as compiled from pay roll reports of 22,718 establishments employing 3,812,160 workers, averaged $19.81.

Out of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, 51 showed gains in per capita weekly earnings from April to May, these gains ranging from 0.2 per cent to 12.7 per cent. The larger percentage increases were in the following industries: Furfelt hats (12.7), shipbuilding (9.3), wirework (8.4), marble, granite, slate, and other products (8.1), blast furnaces, steel works and rolling mills (5.7), structural and ornamental metalwork (5.5), and cash registers (5.4).

Decreased weekly earnings in May were shown in 39 of the manufacturing industries. The larger percentage decreases were in the following industries: Beet sugar (8.9), hardware (8.6), corsets and allied garments (7.1), men's clothing (6.2), women's clothing (6.0), millinery 5.7), cotton goods (5.6), glass (5.5), turpentine and rosin (5.4), iron and steel forgings (5.2), and rubber tires and inner tubes (5.2). In a number of industries this reflected a seasonal decline in activity.

Wage-rate increases between April 15 and May 15, averaging 7.3 per cent and affecting 107,411 workers, were reported by 517 of the 22,718 manufacturing establishments surveyed in May. Increases in wage rates were reported by various establishments in 71 of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed. Of these, 316 establishments with 72,414 workers were in 40 durable goods industries. The following tabulation shows the industries in which wage-rate increases were reported:

	No. of estabs. reporting wage-r'te increases	No. of wage-r'te wkrs. affected	Average increase P. C.
Rayon and allied products	8	18,454	4.2
Automobiles	28	16,151	4.0
Radios and phonographs	8	7,002	10.0
Elec. machy., apparatus & sup.	21	6,096	9.8
Foundry and machine-shop prod.	38	4,339	9.8
Struc. and ornamental metalwk.	22	4,241	8.7
Textile machinery and parts	4	3,846	10.8
Silv'r'w're & plated ware	12	3,427	10.0
Smltg. & refing.—copper, lead, zinc	5	2,900	10.0
Paper and pulp	6	2,723	5.3
Blast fur., st'l wks. and rolling mills	5	2,549	7.6
Petroleum refining	14	2,252	5.0
Baking	16	2,267	4.1
Clocks, watches, & time-rcdg. dev.	1	2,134	7.0
Engs., turb., trac. & water wheels	6	2,038	7.6

The SECOND NATIONAL Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832

Condensed Statement of Condition

June 30, 1934

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Federal Reserve Bank	$ 7,379,982.06	
Due from Banks	6,488,725.82	
United States Government Securities	9,460,328.42	
Bank Acceptances and Notes Eligible for Rediscount	12,154,386.38	
State and Municipal Securities	10,122,214.75	
Demand Loans	5,144,312.25	
		$50,749,949.68
Other Loans and Securities due within Ninety Days		9,071,271.12
Other Loans		6,705,483.84
Other Securities		4,590,241.43
Customers' Acceptance Liability	2,551,978.55	
Less Amount in Portfolio	2,327,110.00	
		224,868.55
Furniture and Fixtures		300,000.00
Other Assets		205,393.92
TOTAL		$71,847,208.54

LIABILITIES

Deposits:		
Demand	$62,631,838.78	
Time	1,775,799.76	
		$64,407,638.54
Capital	2,000,000.00	
Surplus	4,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	255,035.03	
		6,255,035.03
Reserves:		
Interest, Taxes, Unearned Discount, etc.	265,673.44	
Contingencies	236,106.82	
Dividend	80,000.00	
		581,780.26
Acceptances Executed for Customers	2,929,864.71	
Less Amount in Portfolio	2,327,110.00	
		602,754.71
TOTAL		$71,847,208.54

As required by law, U. S. Government, Trust Department and U. S. Court Deposits amounting to $7,546,569.30 are secured by pledged assets totaling $8,514,194.03.

The Children's Page

Mr. Brown's Circus Vacation

By **Eloise H. Richards**

ALL the children in our neighborhood agree that Mr. Brown takes the ideal summer vacation, and they would all go with him if they could!

As August approaches, the children watch for Mr. Brown, and whenever he comes out of his house to enter his car, they run swiftly from everywhere and gather around him asking questions about his vacation. They ask when he is leaving and if they may go to the train to see him off.

The train leaves shortly after the dinner hour. The lights on the station platform glare brightly through the summer twilight. The day of departure has arrived.

The children gaze excitedly toward the spot around the station house where they know Mr. Brown will come into view and there suddenly he appears, briskly swinging a straw suitcase. There is a scramble to be the first to read the sticker on the side of the suitcase. It reads, RINGLING BROTHERS, AND BARNUM AND BAILEY'S GREATER SHOWS!

Mr. Brown is off for the circus. Not just to see it, but to be a part of it, right through his summer vacation. Mr. Brown says there is nothing like the smell of sawdust and the music of a calliope to rest a real estate man. As a boy Mr. Brown spent a summer traveling with a circus and there is something about it that you never forget.

In the winter, Mr. Brown corresponds with his friends the jugglers, the giants, the trapeze performers and an animal trainer named Zukor. "I just wish folks were as smart as these seals I am training," writes Mr. Zukor. "You will be surprised when you see my act next summer."

Mr. Brown's Costume

Mr. Brown takes the part of a clown. He wears the costume of a big black rat, and while the bareback riders are taking a little rest, sitting on the wide backs of the snow-white horses, and while the band plays gayly, out comes Mr. Brown in his rat costume and chases another clown, dressed as a big black cat, all around the tent!

Mr. Brown catches up with the traveling circus early one morning. The great tents are going up, like huge mushrooms opening in the early morning sun. A shout booms forth, and suddenly a long string of small pointed flags runs up over the big tent and flutters in the breeze!

Coming in out of the bright sun it takes a moment to see in the dusk of the big tent. But in here men are putting up the rows of seats, all around the sides of the gray canvas walls. In the center the five sawdust rings are going down, and the apparatus and trapezes are going up into place high up under the big top. In the afternoon the Campbell Sisters, aerial artists, will fly through the air away up there looking more like birds than any thing else.

Then Mr. Brown makes his way into the next tent. Here elephants move slowly about, pushing and pulling the animal cages into place. It is here that Mr. Brown receives his first welcome. It is from Jumbo, the huge African elephant, with great waving ears. Jumbo never forgets a friend, and each year when Mr. Brown returns to the circus, he rocks with delight from one big three-toed foot to the other, while he waves his trunk for the treat which he knows will be forthcoming! Mr. Brown strokes Jumbo's long trunk and tells him how glad he is to see him again.

After this Mr. Brown goes out, crosses the lot between the pink lemonade booths, and walks on past the man who is blowing up balloons of all colors, red, green, blue.

At last Mr. Brown comes to the long eating tent with the tables set and ready for breakfast. Already many are gathered at the long tables. Next to the eating tent is the cook tent, where the cooks have big ladles and skillets hanging up on racks in orderly rows. On the stoves, kettles are steaming away, sending out delicious odors.

A Rousing Welcome

Everyone gathered about the long tables in the eating tent jumps up, when they see Mr. Brown approaching, and comes to welcome him. There is the business manager, and Mr. Zukor, the trainer of the wise seals, and the giant, and the jugglers. The clowns, too, are all there, and everyone gives Mr. Brown a rousing welcome!

Everyone is very merry. The canvas sides of the eating tent are turned up and the warm summer sun peeps underneath, as if it too wanted to join in the fun. Suddenly a few gay, shrill notes come trilling forth across the lot. It is the calliope steaming up, over there by the big tent!

After breakfast everyone goes to the dressing tent to see if their costumes are ready for the afternoon performance. Mr. Brown unpacks his big black rat costume, and shakes out the sharp-pointed nose with the long whiskers, which he fastens over his own nose and mouth. The rest of his face he makes up with grease paint, and when he climbs into his long black suit and zipps up the front fastening, he looks for all the world like a big black rat!

Now the band is playing, and the trapeze performers are bowing and bowing. Then they are pulled high up to their trapezes while they gracefully kiss their hands to the crowd filling all the seats.

The band breaks into a great crescendo as all the bareback riders appear, riding out on the snow-white horses. Next it will be the clowns' turn and out they run! Mr. Brown, dressed as the big black rat, starts chasing the big black cat all around the big tent and the other clowns dance and prance, and how everyone laughs!

Finally the circus is over for that afternoon. The evening performance begins at 8 o'clock.

Then Mr. Brown wipes off some of the grease paint and takes off the rat clown suit, and goes into the animal tent to see Jumboo once more. Jumbo waves his trunk when he sees him coming. Jumbo thinks circuses are fun too!

So out on the station platform Mr. Brown goes about shaking hands with the children. How they would like to go with him, if they could! Their voices are shrill with excited good wishes. Mr. Brown promises to send them picture post cards of Jumbo, and to tell them all about it when August is over and he is home again.

The children press their faces to the big iron gate and watch Mr. Brown's train out of sight.

Peddler's Magic

I'm going to be a peddler,
And call at people's doors
With things that are not offered
At ordinary stores.
I'll have a stock of Kindness,
That all who wish may try.
I'll carry lots of Courage
For striving folks; and I
Will have some Joy and Gladness
That I will gladly share
With those who find their burdens
A little hard to bear.
Of Happy Thoughts to cheer folks,
I'll have an ample hoard;
And Sympathy and Patience
Right handy will be stored.

Now, if I come a-calling,
You must not offer gold,
Or I might be insulted;
For such things are not sold.
They must be given freely,
Not bartered by the pound,
For only thus the magic
Within them may be found;
And when they've served their purpose,
Then you must pass them on
To other folks who need them,
Before the magic's gone.

ALFRED I. TOOKE

DOLLS OF THE U.S.A.

THE INDIAN DOLL

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Flowers That Tell the Time

By **Ivy Scott Rogers, F. R. H. S.**

THERE are certain kinds of plants that foretell changes in the weather with such accuracy that country folk have a great respect for these wayside barometers. Then there are the flowers—and there are about 50 of them in the British Isles—which tell the time. The working day of each flower is determined by the requirements of the bees and insects that visit it, and they almost invariably keep to their time-table.

Six o'clock in the morning is a favorite time for many of these flowers to wake up. The pink convolvulus opens then, and so does the Cat's Ear, a pretty little yellow flower that lives on hedge banks. At the same hour the yellow stars of the nipplewort begin to gleam and remain shining until noon. The convolvulus closes at five in the afternoon, and the Cat's Ear an hour earlier.

The scarlet pimpernel which nestles at the foot of the cornstalks, opens its eye at seven and shuts it again at 1 p. m., and the yellow goatsbeard, being a very early riser—often before five in the morning—retires at midday. It is best known by its pet name of Jack-Go-to-Bed-at-Noon. The Sow Thistle turns in at the same time, for this flower is also at work at 5 a. m.

The pink mallow, which makes such bright splashes on the common and wasteland, raises a drowsy head at eleven and is asleep again two hours later! This is one of the laziest of the British wild flowers, and is very different from the common chickweed that believes in a twelve-hour day—from 9 a. m. till 9 p. m.—a very late hour to go to bed!

The corn marigold wakes at eight in the morning and retires at three in the afternoon. At the same hour you will see the purple sandwort preparing to close down.

At four in the afternoon, the water lily folds its white petals and settles down to sleep, and at the same time the African marigold also draws its curtains. The hawkweed, growing among the long grasses in the fields, finishes its day's work at three, and at six it is time to say goodnight to the dandelion. Then is the time for the evening primrose to rouse herself, for she stays up all night. When darkness comes, her fragrance fills the garden and mingles with the sweet scents of the tobacco plants and the honeysuckle.

Many plants get up and go to bed with the sun, stoutly refusing to have anything to do with the Daylight Saving Bill.

Flower Fancies

Drawn by Phoebe Thomson for The Christian Science Monitor

Catnip

Come, Little Kittens, begin to purr,
Down in the meadow the Catnip's out;
Clean your whiskers and shine your fur,
Puff out your tails and dance about.

Roll on your backs and kick your feet,
Swing in the thicket by your furry toes,
Bees a-hum in the scented heat
Will share pink petals with each pink-tipped nose.

LLOYD ROBERTS

The Mail Bag

Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have had the experience of writing to The Mail Bag. My hobbies are swimming and reading books. I have read nearly all the books by Louisa Alcott. I am reading one now called "Joe's Boys."

Baltimore is a beautiful city. There are many lovely parks in which you can enjoy yourself the whole day. When summer comes I live out in the country.

I am 10 years old and would like very much to make some friends in Spain or France, although I also would like to receive letters from other countries too. Am hoping this letter is going to mean friendship.

Babette H.

Alton, Iowa

Dear Editor:

I am writing this letter when the sun is shining. It is very hot in Iowa now.

I am a stamp collector and would like to trade stamps with any boy or girl. I would like to exchange with children in other countries most of all, but anyone will do. I promise to answer all letters and make them long. Please get me some correspondents.

Lawrence B.

[Lawrence says this is his fourth attempt to get a letter published. It is a case of "If at first you don't succeed—," isn't it, Lawrence?—Ed.]

Dear Editor:

I am a girl who would like to correspond with girls in foreign countries. I would like to exchange stamps, post cards, and coins. I am 11 years of age.

Now I will tell about my pet. She is a dog, about a year and a half old. She is white with a yellow line down her back. This is all I have to write.

Agnes L.

Keeping Cool in Korea

Koreans have a novel way of keeping cool in hot weather. With rods of bamboo, they fashion a long, round basket, open at both ends, and larger at the bottom than at the top. They put their heads through this basket and it hangs downward from their shoulders, shielding their bodies. Their arms are free, between the rods, and so they can dress and work. The clothing is worn over the basket, which is next to their skin, and thus they manage to keep cool in the very hot summer.

Another problem which the Koreans seem to have solved easily is that of carrying an umbrella. Their umbrellas are made of oiled paper and have no handles. They look like fans and when it rains the people open their umbrellas and tie them on top of their straw (or horsehair) hats.

Lucy the Cat

Lucy was just an ordinary cat, with a strong motherly instinct. Poor Lucy lost both her kittens and it was noticed that for several days she roamed about meowing for her babies and would not be comforted or reconciled. Then Lucy disappeared and could not be found anywhere. Some days later she was discovered in a pigeonhole of the stable loft. There she was curled around two bare, cold-looking baby pigeons keeping them warm. Lucy was quite happy in her new-found babies, purring away and slicking them up as she would have done to her own kittens.

Lucy never interfered with the parent pigeons and they did not appear afraid of her but continued to feed their chicks as usual. The arrangement apparently suited everyone.

Later when the chicks got to the flying stage and their parents were giving the first lessons, Lucy watched the proceedings with great interest. She was always on duty in the nest, however, on their return and still hugged and purred proudly over them.

A Garden in a Tub

"WHAT'S the use!" said Peggy with a pout. "What's the use of even trying to have a garden in this place! How can anybody grow anything in a yard no bigger than a sheet, without a single speck of earth in it?"

"What's the use!" echoed small brother Bill, pouting, too, like Peggy, and looking as discouraged as his merry round face could possibly manage—"what's the use!"

The family had been sitting quietly around the table when this outburst occurred. Father was reading the evening paper, mother was knitting, and the two children had been looking over some flower catalogues that father had brought home that day. The catalogues were full of lovely pictures—pictures of flowers they had always had in the garden of their country home. They had been enjoying the beautiful pictures until it suddenly occurred to Peggy that they weren't going to their country home at all this summer. Father had rented it to other people, and they themselves were to stay in the city.

"Hoity, toity!" said father, looking up. "What's all this about no garden? Let us go out into this sheet of a yard with not a speck of earth in it, and look around." So out they went.

A Tiny Cement Yard

What a tiny place it was! When they had first moved from the country last fall, they had thought the little cement-paved yard quite cute, like a doll's house, and during the fall and winter they had many good times in it, tiny though it was. But when spring came and there was nothing growing—no green grass, no flowers, it seemed different.

"I see something of a garden here," said father looking around thoughtfully, "I certainly do."

"What is it?" asked Bill, the ready smile coming to his face.

"Sunshine," said father, blinking as the light shone in his eyes—sunshine, and plenty of it. Every garden has to have sunshine."

Peggy looked more hopeful, but still doubtful as she asked, "But the earth, father, there's not a speck of earth—only cement, as if it were a room and not a garden. Why, we could turn the hose onto it, and wash it all off as clean as a bathroom."

"That's another thing that gardens need," said father—"water. Some plants need nothing but water. I see a garden here."

"A water garden!" exclaimed mother, joyfully. Why didn't we think of that before?"

"How?" exclaimed both children, eagerly.

"You shall know," said father, just as soon as I know myself. I shall have to study it up."

In a Garden Magazine

"Let's look in the catalogues!" said the children, and they did, but not a thing did they find out about water gardens. Finally they found an advertisement in a garden magazine which contained the magic words, "water garden," and they wrote at once for a catalogue. In a day or two it arrived, and it told them all they need to know.

They studied the price lists long and carefully, and they put all their pennies together and counted them. Finally they decided to buy a big strong barrel—a vinegar or cider, or kerosene, or oil barrel, and cut it in half to make two tubs. Then they took two discarded dish pans and got them ready for planting. They filled each one well with soil and manure mixed (one part manure to three parts earth and be sure the manure is well rotted or it will burn the plants).

Water Lilies

They bought a water-lily root for each tub—one white, the other pink. They planted the roots in the soil and spread an inch of sand over all. Then they put the pans into the tubs—one in each, filled the tubs with water to within an inch of the top, and set them in the sunshine in the tiny yard. They painted the tubs green to look like grass and they hid them as much as possible by putting rocks and stones and shells around them.

Then they waited for the lilies to grow, and they did—so fast! The beautiful flat green leaves spread out upon the water, the pointed buds appeared and finally opened to the sun, showing their golden hearts. How fragrant they were! And they keep blooming all summer long, new flowers every day, until frost comes. And you don't have to water them. Just fill up the tub as the water evaporates.

Many happy hours the family spent with their water garden. Mother wanted some more green around, so she planted two castor oil beans in two pots and put one behind each tub. They grow wonderfully fast, you know, and soon looked quite majestic with their palm-like leaves.

Of course they didn't grow in the water, but plenty of other things do beside water lilies. There is the lovely water hyacinth, for instance, which doesn't even need soil, and other plants which just float upon the top of the water.

A Night-Blooming Lily

Later in the season they added another tub to the garden, and planted in it the root of a night-blooming lily—for the ordinary lily closes at night. There are so many things you can do with a tub garden—you can put your goldfish in it for one thing, and it takes up so little room that almost everyone can find a place for it. An old wooden wash tub will do as well as anything. But always remember that it must have sun.

When winter comes, empty the water out of the tub and put the pan with soil and root where it will not freeze. Next year you can put the pan into the tub again and fill the tub as before, and the garden is ready again. You don't need the old dish pan even, but can put the soil right into the tub if you prefer. The lily roots will multiply from year to year, and so the tub garden will grow without expense.

Don't think that because May and even June have passed it is too late to have a tub garden. You can plant it as late as August, and still have beautiful fragrant flowers fresh every day until frost. How little it takes to give us beauty!

C. G. R.

What Mr. Huddleston thinks

About America and Americans

"To see ourselves as others see us" is a gift much to be desired according to Bobby Burns. Even more enlightening, because more significant, is it to see ourselves as seen by Sisley Huddleston, celebrated journalist, author, citizen of the world.

An Englishman, who lives in France, and has made numerous visits to America, Mr. Huddleston is especially competent to analyze America as a disinterested onlooker. As a result of his recent visit, when he spent three months on a lecture tour which carried him across the continent, Mr. Huddleston has prepared a series of five articles, embodying his impressions, which are to appear in The Christian Science Monitor under the title

America Re-Visited

by Sisley Huddleston

The series begins on July 23 and continues daily until July 27.

The articles hold up a mirror in which the American can see clearly many favorable facts and the not so favorable fallacies in his thinking about world affairs. Mr. Huddleston's purpose is not so much to praise as to appraise America. His comments truly reflect a cross section of American opinion of peace, war debts, the New Deal, tariffs and other world questions.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-308m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Orlando and his	Gypsy Music	Dance program
5:15	Monitor Views News	Cosmopolitans	The Cosmopolitans	Skippy sketch
5:30	The Singing Lady	NBC harpsichordist	"Jack Armstrong"	Local dance music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	"Bunkhouse Songs"	Yankee Singers	CBS vocal trio
6:00	NBC vocalist	Evening Tattler;	News Service	CBS ensemble
6:15	U. S. Army Band	skits; music	Sports reports	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; features	Reports; music	Merry-Go-Round	CBS dance music
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	'Grandma's Trunk'	Uncle Bob Sher-	Organ recital
7:00	Musical program	NBC piano duo	wood; circus band	Reports; news
7:15	NBC dance music	Gene and Glenn	Nick Lucas; orch.	Local dance music
7:30	Talk on banking	After Dinner Revue	Song Album	Market outlook
7:45	"Amos 'n' Andy"	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Concert ensemble
8:00	Jan Garber and his	Richard Himber's	Voice of Experience	Local dance music
8:15	dance orchestra	Orch.; soloist	Edwin C. Hill	Double Quartet
8:30	Stratosphere flight	Gladys Swarthout;	Columbia Dramatic	Soloist; orch.
8:45	Babe Ruth; sketch	soloists; orch.	Guild sketch	20th Cen. Ensemble
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Rosa Ponselle;	Local dance music
9:15	soloists; orchestra	tenor soloist	chorus; orch.	Organ recital and
9:30	Dramatic program,	Joe Cook; soloists;	Continental Orch.;	vocal soloist
9:45	from network	vocal trio; orch.	pianist; trio	Reports; news
10:00	News comments, Mrs.	Gene Arnold; guest	Dick McGinley and	Wayne King and
10:15	Franklin D. Roosevelt	soloist; orch.	his orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	Pickens Sisters	Musical program	Concert ensemble	Mary Eastman,
10:45	Political discussions	Gothic Echoes	Sports reports	Evan Evans; or
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; talks	Yankee News Serv-	CBS organist
11:15	NBC dance music	News; dance music	ice; Glen Gray's	Sign off
11:30	News; Jack Denny	Meyer Davis and	Casa Loma Orch.	
11:45	and his orchestra	his orchestra	CBS dance music	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:10 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, ERA Orchestra of Unemployed Musicians concert.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

After Luncheon

1:15 WBZ (WNAC, 1), All-Star baseball game, American League-National League, New York.
3:30 WEEI, North Brookfield baseball game, with "Connie" Mack and George M. Cohan; John B. Kennedy, master of ceremonies.
4:00 WNAC, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor, from Chicago.
4:30 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, from Century of Progress, Chicago.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 WBZ, "A New Idea in American Colleges," Joseph Brewer, Olivet College.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, A New Deal in Local Government: "Saving the Cities," NBC speakers.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone.
8:00 WNAC, Lavender and Old Lace: soloists; male trio; piano duo; orchestra.
8:00 WAAB, ERA Orchestra of Unemployed Musicians' concert.
8:30 WBZ, Goldman Band Concert, Edwin Franko Goldman, conductor.
8:30 WBZ, NBC Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor; Doris Doe, Metropolitan Opera contralto.
9:00 WEEI, "The Gentle Grafter," sketch with Arthur Allen and Parker Fennelly.
9:30 WNAC, Richard Himber and his orchestra; Joey Nash, tenor soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Victor Herbert's "Mlle. Modiste," with Gladys Swarthout, other soloists, players and Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, "Melodic Strings," string orchestra from Toronto.
11:00 WAAB, The Party Issues: John Taber, Congressman, New York.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Near-by Summer Theaters

COHASSET—"The Shining Hour," by Keith Winter, presented by the South Shore Players with Edith Barrett, Humphrey Bogart and Ruth Hammond Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.

HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL — Lecture on "Japan's Challenge to the World," by Prof. Albert Edward Hindmarsh, instructor in Government. New Lecture Hall, Cambridge. 8.

Movies

UPTOWN—Douglas Montgomery and Margaret Sullavan in "Little Man, What Now?" 1, 3:58, 6:56, 9:54. Also "Sisters Under the Skin."

KEITH'S—Leslie Howard in "Of Human Bondage," from W. Somerset Maughem's story. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

STATE—Charlie Ruggles in new mystery thriller, "Murder in the Private Car." 1, 3:15, 5:35, 7:50, 10.

FINE ARTS—"Gitta Discovers Her Heart," with Gitta Alpar and Gustav Froehlich. 1:10, 3:25, 5:10, 7:30, 9:45.

ORPHEUM—"Operator 13," with Marion Davies and Gary Cooper. Vaudeville headed by Larry Richman, formerly of "Bitter Sweet." 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Return of the Terror." Edgar Wallace mystery. Fenway at 2:24, 5:01, 7:38, 10:15. Paramount at 10:10 a. m., 12:51, 3:22, 6:03, 8:46. Also "Kiss and Make Up."

METROPOLITAN—Presentation of "Young Musicians Orchestra" of 105 players in "American Fantasy Overture." Kay Francis in "Dr. Monica." Also vaudeville. 11:39 a. m., 2:05, 4:52, 7:39, 10:34.

KEITH-BOSTON—Wheeler and Woolsey in "Cock-eyed Cavaliers." 11:41 a. m., 2:08, 4:35, 7:02, 9:29. Also "The Love Captive."

TREMONT—"I Cover the Waterfront," melodrama with Ben Lyon, Claudette Colbert and Ernest Torrence. Also "Man's Castle" with Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young. Continuous from 9 a. m.

EXETER — Frank Buck in "Wild Cargo." Also Mary Brian and Phillips Holmes in "Private Scandal." 2:10, 5, 7:45.

TOMORROW

BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free Guidance in Enjoyment of Paintings, by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

NEW ENGLAND SHOE AND LEATHER FAIR—Exhibits and meetings, through Wednesday. Hotel Statler.

ADULT ALIEN EDUCATION LECTURE—First lecture in series under the auspices of Massachusetts Department of Education. Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library. 11.

KIWANIS CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Mr. John P. Buckley, chairman of State Board Alcoholic Beverage Commission. Boston City Club. 12:15.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 5, except Mondays Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Water colors and prints by William Blake; Japanese paintings; modern prints. On permanent exhibition: English, Irish and American silver; Twelfth century Spanish chapel; Egyptian jewelry room; Etruscan collection.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic Art.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4; free gallery guidance at 11 a. m.; admission 25 cents. Sundays, 1 to 5, through July 29, admission free. Closed during August.

Fogg Art Museum (Cambridge)—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Turner's Liber Studiorum. American portraits, silver and furniture, seventeenth-eighteenth centuries. French and Italian drawings, eighteenth century. French paintings and drawings, nineteenth-twentieth centuries.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Roman mosaics, 650 dolls, including the Helen Draper Ayer collection; insects; ocean creatures. Through the summer.

Boston City Club—Paintings in oil by H. Orne Rider. Through Aug. 15.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—General exhibition of fine prints.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions.

Goodspeed's Book Shop — General print show.

Doll & Richards—General grouping of oils and water colors.

Grace Horne Galleries — The season in retrospect, an exhibition of selected works shown during the year.

Foster Brothers—Etchings of yachting subjects by Philip Kappel.

The Gallery—Water colors by Lawrence Anderson. Through July 13.

The Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Drawings, water colors and etchings by Helen Sewell. Through July.

Charles J. Connick Exhibition Gallery—Stained glass clerestory windows designed for Saint Paul's Cathedral. July 9 and 10.

Vose Galleries—Exhibition of contemporary paintings.

Knights Templar in Session

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9 (AP)—Knights Templar of the United States opened grand encampment business sessions of their thirty-ninth triennial conclave here today with Acting Grand Commander Andrew D. Agnew of Milwaukee presiding. The 2000 uniformed members attending the encampment will be led by Mr. Mark Norris of Grand Rapids, Mich., Grand Captain General, in a parade tomorrow.

Equipment Orders Gain

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP)—Railroad equipment orders in June involved 1217 box cars and three locomotives, according to Railway Age. In May 517 cars and 17 locomotives were ordered.

Boston Art Notes

Stained Glass

At the gallery of Mr. Charles J. Connick, 9 Harcourt Street, are exhibited, today and tomorrow, three new stained glass windows destined to be placed in Saint Paul's Cathedral, Detroit. They are the first windows of the clerestory series and represent three "Christian Warriors"—Saint Paul, Saint Ignatius, and Saint Polycarp. "The inscription on the book held by Saint Paul," Mr. Connick explains, "may well serve as a theme for the entire group. It is from his second Epistle to Timothy: 'I have fought a good fight, . . . I have kept the faith.'"

Placed in Mr. Connick's gallery at approximately the height at which they will be seen in the church, the windows show to excellent advantage. The figures of the saints are vivid in color against a white and gold background which allows the passage of much light. Despite a greater realism in detail than was customary in medieval practice, the figures still suggest, at a distance, a broad treatment which adds to their dignity.

Other examples, both ecclesiastical and secular, of stained glass designed and made by Mr. Connick and his staff may also be seen at this gallery and will be found interesting as examples of the intelligent modern practice of an ancient craft. S. S.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer Tuesday; gentle to moderate variable winds, occasionally from the northeasterly.

Vermont: Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Tuesday.

For all other New England States: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate northeast winds becoming variable. Fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair, except showers Wednesday and Thursday; cool Sunday night followed by slowly rising temperature until Wednesday; cooler Thursday or Thursday night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	76	New Orleans	78	86
Chicago	68	74	Norfolk	74	90
Denver	62	90	New York	70	76
Helena	52	74	Philadelphia	74	76
Jacksonville	82	90	St. Louis	72	90
Kansas City	80	98	St. Paul	72	84
Los Angeles	60	82	San Francisco	54	68
Miami	82	86	Washington	72	80

A—9 a. m. July 9.
B—Maximum July 8.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 10:47 p. m., Tuesday 11:23 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:52 p. m.

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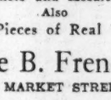

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Business Trips
Plan your journeys with the aid of the Hotel and Travel advertisements in the Monitor. You can rely on them to direct you to desirable hotels and the best routes of travel.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT
(Continued)

Greasons Laundry
The Best in Laundry Service
Phone 2417
387 THAMES STREET

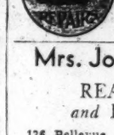
ARAKEL H. BOZYAN
Dealer in
Rare, Antique and Modern
ORIENTAL RUGS
140 BELLEVUE AVENUE

Broadway Spa
SPECIALIZING
Harlow's Ice Cream
96 BROADWAY Tel. 4380

BEE HIVE
THE STORE OF DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE
HESS & COMPANY
Founded 1882
We would welcome readers of The Christian Science Monitor as charge account customers
Tel. 714 159 THAMES STREET

George Bowen
Coal Company
BOWEN'S WHARF
Tel. 915

The Century Store
William Leys
Dry Goods Company
Newport's Progressive Department Store
Telephone 2100 135-137 THAMES ST.



King's Battery and Electric Auto Service Station
Tel. 1495
44 Marlborough St.

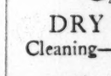
Mrs. John F. Hubbard
REAL ESTATE
and INSURANCE
136 Bellevue Avenue Telephone 317

The D. J. Sullivan Company
Coal, Coke, Wood, Fuel Oils
Telephone 575
615 THAMES STREET
William E. Sullivan
Arthur L. Sullivan

PORTSMOUTH

Empire Laundry Co.
CLEANERS and DYERS
RUG CLEANERS

Quaker Hill Tea Porch



Luncheon Tea Supper
CLOSED SUNDAYS
Route 138
Tel. Portsmouth 6

PROVIDENCE

Albert E. Parrott
Coal and Coke
SEACONNET COAL CO
5 Exchange Street
Telephone Gaspee 7373

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 852 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

China and Glassware
Many new and attractive patterns in Luncheon and Tea Sets reasonably priced. Also Oven-ware, with black and white decoration. Attractive and useful gifts
At the Pain and China Store
A. F. ROBERTS, 116 MAIN STREET

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

FALCONER'S
Try Our Delicious Soft Drinks and Ice Cream
We Sell Bellamy's

NORFOLK

Compeco
DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

Willis
DRY CLEANERS
754 21st Street
J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
PHONE 41478
All forms of cleaning work called for and delivered. *One-day service if requested.*

RICHMOND

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST
MEN'S
KUPPENHEIMER
CLOTHES
WOMEN'S
SPORTS APPAREL

Gifts of Quality
for
Every Occasion
Schwarzschild's
Second at Broad

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
F. W. Dabney & Co.
(Broad at Fifth)

JONES & DAVIS, Inc.
Interior Decorators
Renovators, Furnishers
2033 WEST BROAD Dial 59179

CROWDER'S
SERVICE STATION
STANDARD PRODUCTS
Pennzoil and Quaker State Oils
Lubricating, Washing, Simonizing.
Waxing and Polishing
1200 WEST MAIN Dial 5-6086

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND
(Continued)

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

ROANOKE

We invite you to visit our new and modern plant.
You will be welcome
Garst Bros. Dairy Inc.
1108-1114 W. SALEM AVENUE
Phones 3414—3415

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

PARSONS-SOUDERS CO.
The Store of Clarksburg
Stop at Our Pen Counter—
See Parker's New Miracle Pen
Vacuum Filled—Holds 102% More Ink

WATTS-SARTOR-LEAR COMPANY
A merchandising service that enables you to buy with confidence.

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Ave. 516 20th St.
1209 Fourth Ave. 1012 16th St.
741 Sixth Ave. 1010 10th St.
Corner 9th Ave. and First Street
Midland Market—Tenth Street

U. S. Tires—Delco Batteries
General Electric Refrigerators
Household Appliances
Washers—Cleaners
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
SIXTH AVE. at TENTH ST. Phone 3171

Imperial
The Cream of All Ice Creams
THE IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
Huntington, W. Va.

Phone 4141
for Cabs
SERVICE CAB CO.
Formerly Black & White Cab Co.

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
1022 Fourth Avenue

VISIT
Rainbow Gardens
for Tasty Food and Confections
Sanitary Delicatessen
Full Line Canned Meats and Fish
Assorted Sausages, Cheese
Dill Pickles
321 8TH STREET

Local Classified
United States and Canada
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 46 Longwood Ave.—Apartments, modern, 4 and 5 rooms; separate showers; adults only; 2 min. from Coolidge Cor.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tilden Gardens, 3031 Sedgwick Street, N. W., apt., 303; beautifully furnished; 3 rooms, kitchen and bath; telephone Wisconsin 2949 for appointment to view.

APARTMENTS — UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 621 Nostrand Ave. (near Bergen St.)—5-room apartment, all improvements, newly decorated refrigeration; near church; $40.00.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

Country Home With Outdoor Activities
Small group boys and girls, 8 to 12 years; beautiful surroundings; stream, swimming, riding, art; music and tutoring available; interviews arranged; reasonable references. Address P. O. Box 84, Georgetown, Conn. Tel. Ridgefield 272, Ring 4.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

GARAGES

Westland Ave. Garage
41 WESTLAND AVENUE
We offer all facilities for parking and servicing your automobile by the day week or month at lowest rates.
Washing—Greasing—Polishing
LOCATED WITHIN 2 MINUTES FROM CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving NOBLE B. STEVES 284 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH paid—old gold, watches, diamonds jewelry; high prices for old gold; free appraisal GOLD REDEEMERS CO 1015 Elm Street Manchester N H

REST HOMES

GARDEN OF CANADA, 30 Miles from Niagara Falls. Vale of Avoca. Rest Home in Fruit Belt guests may enjoy quiet study, lovely country MRS R N BRISCOE Grimsby, Ont Can

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

CHICAGO—Rooms in fine residence; 20 minutes to Fair; reasonable; reservations for groups up to 25. SMITH, 5310 University. Tel. Hyde Park 1742.

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND
(Continued)

The LAUNDRY COMPANY
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

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We invite you to visit our new and modern plant.
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1108-1114 W. SALEM AVENUE
Phones 3414—3415

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PARSONS-SOUDERS CO.
The Store of Clarksburg
Stop at Our Pen Counter—
See Parker's New Miracle Pen
Vacuum Filled—Holds 102% More Ink

WATTS-SARTOR-LEAR COMPANY
A merchandising service that enables you to buy with confidence.

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Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
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General Electric Refrigerators
Household Appliances
Washers—Cleaners
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
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The Cream of All Ice Creams
THE IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
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SERVICE CAB CO.
Formerly Black & White Cab Co.

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
1022 Fourth Avenue

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Rainbow Gardens
for Tasty Food and Confections
Sanitary Delicatessen
Full Line Canned Meats and Fish
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Small group boys and girls, 8 to 12 years; beautiful surroundings; stream, swimming, riding, art; music and tutoring available; interviews arranged; reasonable references. Address P. O. Box 84, Georgetown, Conn. Tel. Ridgefield 272, Ring 4.

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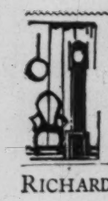
CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER
(Continued)



BLUE CORD
879 HOWE ST., at Dunsmuir
Old English Dining Room
full of quaintness and restful charm
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner
Excellent Home Cooking

RICHARDSON-JARMAN LTD.
High Class
Men's Furnishings
The Home of
Fashion Craft Clothes
823 GRANVILLE STREET

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING AND STATIONERY
MITCHELL-FOLEY LTD.
522 WEST HASTINGS ST.
OPPOSITE SPENCER'S LTD.

R. C. Purdy
Home-Made Chocolates
We send these Famous Chocolates to many countries.
675 GRANVILLE—2843 GRANVILLE

Artistic Hair Workers
MAISON HENRI
Limited
650 GRANVILLE ST.
Phone Sey. 3631

The Best
Pianos, Radios, Electric Washers and Refrigerators
J. W. Kelly Piano Co. Ltd.
659 GRANVILLE ST., Vancouver, B. C.

E. CHAPMAN Ltd.
Burberry Coats
for
Ladies and Men
Sey. 1167 633 GRANVILLE ST.

Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at
INGLEDEW'S
Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
623 GRANVILLE STREET

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
Bayview 45

Geo. H. Hewitt Co.
MARKING DEVICES
Rubber Stamps, Seals, Stencils
752 HOMER STREET Vancouver, B. C.

Welch's CANDY SHOP
makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage
814 ROBSON STREET 421 GRANVILLE
VANCOUVER, B. C.

"The House of Diamonds"
O. B. ALLAN Limited
JEWELERS
Gold and Silversmiths
Granville and Pender Sts., Vancouver

Clarke & Stuart Co. Ltd.
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF NOW READY
850 SEYMOUR ST Vancouver, B. C.

Lawyer
General Practice of Law
A. L. P. HUNTER
BIRKS BUILDING, VANCOUVER, B. C.

TOD & MANNING
JEWELERS
DIAMOND IMPORTERS
574 GRANVILLE STREET

Marpole Coal Co., Ltd.
COAL
1001 Main Street Seymour 210

POINT GREY MEAT MARKET
FISH—POULTRY—EGGS
4525 10th Ave. W. Phone Pt. Grey 14

VICTORIA

BATCHELOR—KIRKHAMS
Victoria Pure Food Stores
We Solicit Your Grocery Orders

Madame Watts
Import Salon
English Knitted Sports Goods—Featherweight Felts, Hats, etc.
619 FORT STREET

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake
Fresh Daily
726 FORT STREET Empire 9743

"Footwear Centre"
Highest grades at reasonable prices, of Footwear for Men, Women and Children
Formal Outing and Sports Styles
WM CATHCART CO., Ltd
1208 (Woolworth Block) Douglas Street
Garden 3111

GEORGE STRAITH Ltd.
1117 DOUGLAS STREET
THE
ENGLISH WOOLEN SPORT SHOP
For Men or Ladies

Kelway's Cafe Ltd.
The Rendezvous of the Particular . . .
Victoria's Real Place of Interest
1111 Douglas St., Victoria, B. C.
Phone E 2323

KINGHAM-GILLESPIE COAL CO LTD
COAL WOOD CEMENT
613 Fort Street Empire 1124

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Have you entered any
Snapshots
In The Christian Science Monitor Camera Club?
Get busy and "snap" some of the good times you are having this summer. Visit our Camera Section on the Main Floor and get not only your supplies but ideas too! We have a lot of them!
MAIN FLOOR
Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670.

RED & WHITE CHAIN STORES
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated coöperatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office
WINNIPEG, CANADA

"Just Real Good Cleaners"
SCOTT'S
LIMITED
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Just dial 80178 *for service*

You can rely on
Quinton's
Cleaners—Dyers—Furriers
Telephone 42 361
Launderers *Dry Cleaners*

Rumford's
Phone 86 311
"By Every Test the Very Best"
City Dairy Limited
Milk—Cream—Butter
Hail Driver or Phone 87-647

A Complete Service
Jones & Garry
DYERS and CLEANERS Ltd.
(S. R. Frankling, Sales Manager)
324 YOUNG STREET Phone 37 061

LUMBER
QUALITY SERVICE COURTESY
The Empire Sash and Door Co. *limited.*
WINNIPEG CANADA

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Royal Connaught Hotel

THOMAS LEES
Jewelers Since 1861
17-19 KING STREET WEST
HAMILTON

LONDON

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Do visit the BEACH SHOP on the Second Floor. All the latest fashions for the Beach are to be found here.

Mary Ann Food Shoppe
760 DUNDAS STREET
Fancy Bread, Cakes and Cookies. Roast Meat and Fowl to your order. We excel in Party Catering. Choice Soft Drinks and Ice Cream.
Phone Fair 1818
We Deliver

CUMMING
The Clothier
394 Richmond Street, London, Ont.
Also stores at Stratford and Galt
New Spring Suits and Topcoats now on display at old prices.

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
THE NEW V-EIGHT
Ford
112-inch Wheel Base
We have one of the largest and best repair plants in the world for all makes of cars
Noted for service.
147 Talbot St. at Queens Ave Met 1841

SUPERTEST
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations Throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

FEARNLEY'S
"ONE CALL" MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
879 WATERLOO ST. AT GROSVENOR
Met 1206 We Deliver

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY
Established 1894
Wet Wash, Thrifty and Rough Dry
Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Reduced one cent per pound.
E. R. JARMAIN, Mgr.
13 KING STREET Met 3881

IDEAL BAKERY
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Bread, Buns and Rolls
W. HEMPHILL, Manager
339 GRAND AVE PHONE { MET 795-W / or MET 2795-

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

LONDON
(Continued)

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, LUCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGILL

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES
Limited
Footwear needs for all the family
MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN
and we fit sizes properly
226 Dundas Street Met. 6235
55 Stores in Canada

OTTAWA

USE
"Ottawa Dairy" LIMITED
MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.
BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.
ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.
For Milk and Butter Phone Queen 1188
For Ice Cream Phone Queen 161

Phone Q. 3600
B. G. Crabtree Ltd
GROCERS
333 ELGIN STREET, OTTAWA
Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

The Citizen Publishing Co. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

STEWART & CO.
FINE FURNITURE and ANTIQUES
Established 1897

The Great Fur and Specialty Shop of Eastern Canada
DEVLINS
The R. J. Devlin Co. Limited
MEN'S APPAREL FURS WOMEN'S APPAREL
There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
QUEEN 6800 234 BANK STREET

INSURANCE
Since 1870 OTTAWA
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Limited
Q 800

TORONTO

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5007

KOFFEE KUP
Pure Food Harmoniously Blended
Makes Palatable Dishes
BREAKFAST 7-11 LUNCHEON 11-2:30 DINNER 5-8
GRACE M. YOGAN
21 RICHMOND ST. WEST *Opp. Simpsons*

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. Adelaide and Victoria Sts., Toronto

Mutual Insurance
25% DIVIDENDS PAID
FIRE AUTOMOBILE
DONALD S. HOOD
EL. 7207 TORONTO LO. 9001

C. E. JOEDICKE
Red and White Store
High Class Groceries
Provisions, Fruits and Vegetables
2402 BLOOR ST. W. LY. 6741

RICHARD HONEYFORD
Barrister, Solicitor
Notary Public
631 Confederation Life Building
12 RICHMOND STREET EAST
Phone El 3836

GOOD COMPANIONS TEA ROOM
For Discriminating People
1179 BAY STREET (at Bloor)

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Specialists in Men's Wear
Fashion Craft Shops
LIMITED
146 Yonge St. Waverley 5522

Shirts Finished
Particular men prefer the fine immaculate finish of shirts laundered here. Send a few shirts today and test this new and better service.
Toronto LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
LLOYD 2161
"A Complete Laundry and Drycleaning Service"

FAIRWEATHERS JULY SALE
Amazing values on Fairweather Coats . . . Summer Dresses . . . Afternoon Dresses . . . Suits . . . Knitwear . . . Millinery . . . Gloves . . . Hose . . . Bags.
REDUCTIONS OF FROM 20% to 50%
Fairweathers
88-90 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
Selected Grade Milk
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users.
PHONE US TO CALL

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Miss Puritan says:
I'm an experienced laundress and will gladly handle your laundry problems Give me a trial You will be more than pleased
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
PURITAN LAUNDRESS SERVICE
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Hairdressing 2218 QUEEN ST. E. Ph Howard 6720
Nellie May Vanity Shoppe
784 ANNETTE ST. Ph Lyndhurst 1289

All kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
89 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7901

CAROLYN HEYES
INDIVIDUALITY in CORSETING
41 Bloor Street W. Kingsdale 3569

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

FUR COATS
Made to Measure
Remodelling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
LA. 7029 1193 Phillips Square
Elevator to 4th Floor

Walk-Over
Styled Comfort
Walk-Over Shoe Store
1119 St. Catherine Street West

ELMHURST MILK
DEXTER 8401
Cream—Butter
Cottage Cheese

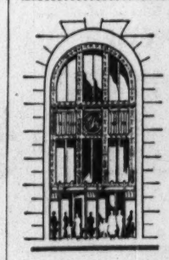
Oil Permanent Wave
beautiful soft wave with ringlet ends, complete with shampoo and finger wave . . $3.00
SHAMPOO and FINGER WAVE $1.00
PL. 8776
The WINDSOR HOTEL
BEAUTY SHOPPE

COAL FUEL OIL
*DOLLARD 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

FLOWERS
For All Occasions
MISS CAIRNS, *Florist*
1251 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE
LANCASTER 7438 MONTREAL

LIFE FIRE AUTOMOBILE
R. A. DUNCAN
INSURANCE
600 ALDRED BUILDING
TELEPHONE MARQUETTE 2121

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES, Ltd.
1111 St. Catherine Street, West Montreal



"You'll enjoy shopping at Simpson's—
A Store where fashion is specialized . . . the costume and all its accessories . . . treasures from the world's markets."
THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Buy With Confidence!
SIMPSONS
Guarantee is your full protection
THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED
REGINA, SASK.

SASKATOON

Milk—Ice Cream—Butter
PURITY PRODUCTS
THE DAVIS DAIRY, Ltd.
Phone 5551
"Our wagons pass your door daily"

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

APARTMENTS

LONDON—THE MAIDA VALE AND ST. JOHN'S WOOD APARTMENT BUREAU—for all kinds of accommodation—Rooms, flatlets, suites, etc., furnished and unfurnished, with or without service; all personally inspected 57, Maida Vale, W. 9. 'Phone Cunningham 1737.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON—CLAREMONT
12-14, Cavendish Place, Opposite West Pier. Inclusive terms from 2½ guineas. Telephone 179111.

HIGH CLASS board, residence or apartments; quiet, every comfort. MRS. RADLEY, 10 Lypiatt Terrace, Cheltenham.

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GOOD SERVICE

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Atlas Lamp

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WE ALL remember the story of Atlas, especially how he had to support the whole weight of the world on his giant shoulders. Now comes R. R. Dupler, of Toledo, Ohio, who has used this old theme in designing the lamp above (U. S. patent No. 1957763). He goes Greek mythology one better by having his modern Atlas bear the world aloft with one hand! The light is inside the slowly revolving globe.

In Lighter Vein

Not a Forward Pass

"Jack was the goal of my ambition, but alas!"

"What happened, dear?"

"Father kicked the goal." — *Boston Transcript.*

Two Ears

Father: "Everything I say to you goes in one ear and out the other."

Youngster (thoughtfully): "Is that what we have two ears for, father?" —*Whitley Seaside Chronicle.*

Easy Answer

Cooking Teacher (reviewing class in sandwich making): "Take two pieces of bread, a layer of cheese, two slices of ham, a spoonful of mayonnaise, a piece of lettuce, and what have you got?"

Bright Pupil: "A tea shoppe."

Humorist
"And She Knows I'm Anti-Fascist!"

Father When a Boy

Willie was doing penance in the corner. Presently he thought aloud pensively.

"I can't help it if I'm not perfect," he sighed. "I never heard of but one perfect boy, anyway."

"Who was that?" asked his mother, thinking to point a moral.

"Papa," came the silencing reply, "when he was little."—*Unidentified.*

Tale of an Umbrella

"I say, Brown, have you got that umbrella I loaned you?"

"No, I loaned it to a friend. Are you wanting it?"

"Not exactly, but the chap who loaned it to me says the owner wants it."—*Tit-Bits.*

No Mistake

It was late at night; the taxi had just pulled up by the curb and McPherson got out and began fumbling in his pocket.

At last he handed the driver a coin.

"I have known gents what gives a bit over," grumbled the taxi driver.

"Aye," said McPherson. "That's why I asked ye to stop under a lamp."—*Tit-Bits.*

Perfect Job

He had managed to get a job as a collector for a gas company.

"Take this master key and go round and empty all the meters," said the manager.

He was gone for three weeks. Then he walked into the office.

"Can I have another key?" he asked. "I've lost the other one."

"Certainly," said the manager, "but where have you been all this time? The cashier has stopped late every Friday night, expecting you to come in for your wages."

"What!" exclaimed the startled collector. "Do I get wages as well?" —*Answers.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Hiram, King of Tyre

HIRAM, King of Tyre, should be carefully distinguished from one of his subjects, a skilled craftsman who also bore the name Hiram and came from the same city (cf. I Kings 7:13). It may be noted that in II Chronicles the spelling "Huram" is used in referring to both men (1:3; 4:11).

We first hear of King Hiram as sending cedar trees to David, together with "carpenters and masons" who built a house for the Israelite monarch (II Sam. 5:11f.) The friendly relations thus established continued in the reign of Solomon, for "they two made a league together" (I Kings 5:12), and Hiram supplied a large proportion of the materials for the building of the temple, especially the necessary fir and cedar trees and large quantities of gold (I Kings 9:11). The Tyrian King also provided skilled workmen (I Kings 5:6) for Solomon's building activities, besides experienced sailors to man his ships (I Kings 9:27).

In return, Solomon supplied Hiram with wheat and oil (I Kings 5:11), gave him "hire for his servants" (5:6), and ceded to him 20 Galilean cities (9:11).

Daily Anecdote

Discernment

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN enjoyed very much telling this story:

A friend of the opposing political party was one day attempting to convince Mr. Bryan that the country was largely Republican. "Why," he said, "even the children have caught the spirit. Just yesterday a little five-year-old chap showed me his new puppies and declared they were Republican puppies."

"I'm a doubting Thomas," responded Mr. Bryan, "you will have to show me."

"I can show you," declared the friend, "come along."

They drove to the little boy's home. "Sonny," said the friend, "Mr. Bryan has come out to see your new puppies." Sonny proudly led the gentlemen to the garage.

"Now, Sonny, tell Mr. Bryan which political party these puppies belong to."

Sonny lifted his chest and in a lordly manner said, "Sir, they are Democrats."

"What!" exclaimed the friend. "You told me the other day they were Republicans."

"Oh, sure," said Sonny, "but they've got their eyes open now."

What They Say

On the Threshold

"I feel positively that industry is on the threshold of great achievements."—*Alfred P. Sloan.*

Looking Ahead

"The next fifty years will see much greater scientific progress than has been made in the last thousand years."—*Henry Ford.*

Know Thyself

"'Know thyself' is really the sum of wisdom; for he who knows himself knows also God."—*Dean Inge.*

Like Kites

"Strong men are made by opposition; like kites, they go up against the wind."—*Frank Harris.*

Prosperity's Position

"Prosperity is always either behind us or before us. We seldom or never recognize it as present."—*Thomas F. Woodlock.*

A Word a Day

Sequela

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "Oppression with its sordid *sequela* of crime should be rooted out."

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

accompaniment	saturnalia
factor	sidelight
bestiality	prototype
likeness	follower

Pronunciation: *Se-kwe'-la* (first *e* as in create, second more sustained as in key, *a* as in *sofa*).

Derivation: The Latin *sequela*, "that which follows, a result" (from *sequi*, "to follow"), is the direct ancestor of our word "sequela," which is used in three senses: (1) one who, or that which, follows; (2) that which follows logical argument, an inference; (3) in pathological usage, a morbid condition following some ailment. It is commonly used in the plural, "sequelæ."

The way to avoid the sequelæ of wrongdoing is to stop doing wrong.

"When the Cook Is Away—"

"—THE CHILDREN WILL PLAY"

W. D. Kyle, Lynchburg, Va., Wins a Membership in the Monitor Camera Club With This Intimate Disclosure of What Wilma and Mae Can Find to Do in the Kitchen.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Needs of Great Men

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

WE WENT, both I and Keturah, unto another city; and there we attended a Convention. And the people of that City were given to hospitality, and they received us into their homes, hoping to entertain Angels unawares.

And the Hostess of the Home where I and Keturah lodged spake privately unto Keturah, and she said—

Behold, all that we have is thine, and thy husband's. And I stand much in fear lest we be not able to do for thy husband what should be done unto him. For we have heard that he is a man of Distinction.

Now no one knoweth how little Distinction I have so well as Keturah, nor how little I deserve that little; but Keturah will never divulge that unto another, though she remind me of it in private.

And this woman spake unto Keturah, and told her what things that she had heard concerning the husband of Keturah. And she said, I fear lest I be not able to do for him what should be done for so Distinguished a man.

And Keturah spake unto her comfortingly. And Keturah said, A distinguished man needeth a bed no longer nor wider than any other man, nor a bath tub any more commodious. As among women the Colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady have all the essentials of their nature in common, so it is with men. Give unto a man three things, and he will do very well. Give him a comfortable place to sleep, and feed him well three times in the day, and make not too much fuss over him, and he will think that he is having a good time.

And our hostess said, Why that is exactly what I do for mine own husband.

And she did even as Keturah said. And we were very happy in that place.

Brevities

Cincinnati Enquirer: The turtle is an example of how useless streamlines are without a good engine.

Daily Oklahoman: It isn't hard to borrow money to build a house. Just pretend you want it to buy an automobile.

Indianapolis News: Well, business has improved enough for the bankers to hold a convention.

Typist's Conception of Roosevelt

Drawn on the Typewriter by Elsa P. Risser, Pittsfield, Mass.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Vacation Packing

A VERY fine service is given mothers who are taking summer vacations. A young woman in our city will come in and assist with the packing, sorting clothes as to needs on the trip; and then she will stay and shut up the house, emptying all food vessels, draining pipes, and putting solutions in basins. She will even keep tab on the property while the people are away, reporting to police if anything looks amiss. She will then reopen the house, getting plumbing to going again, and getting the house cleaned and supplies in the larder. Her charge is reasonable, so she has a good patronage.

Miss Grace F. L.

For the Scrapbook

Proverbs of All Nations

All complain of want of silver, but none of want of sense.—*Scotch.*

Yielding is sometimes the best way of succeeding.—*Italian.*

He that intends to write what is worthy to be read more than once should blot frequently.—*Latin.*

The worth of good is not known but by experience.—*Turkish.*

When there are too many there is little work.—*German.*

Words often do more than blows. —*German.*

No one is wise enough to advise himself.—*German.*

Who would win must learn to bear.—*German.*

A man who will, can do more than ten who must.—*German.*

Neither reprove nor flatter thy wife where any seeth or heareth.—*Dutch.*

Dig a well before you are thirsty. —*Chinese.*

All Nature

Azaleas

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE American azaleas are handsome upright shrubs belonging to the Heath Family and very closely related to the Rhododendrons. Linnæus believed that they always grew in dry soils, and for that reason he gave them a name which comes from the Greek word meaning "dry."

The relationship between rhododendrons and azaleas is so close, and so many different varieties are available for garden use, that botanists are hard put to explain, even technically, the difference between the two groups. Still, almost any gardener can point out his azaleas and rhododendrons to you with little or no trouble. Linnæus separated the two by the fact that azaleas shed their leaves in winter and have tubular flowers split so as to form an upper and lower lip. That rule held good until the Asiatic azalea was discovered, and then the distinction was entirely upset.

Probably the commonest azalea is the pinxterbloom, in which plant the leaves begin to unfold just as the flowers begin to bloom. This is a pink variety, often confused with the similar rose azalea.

The most beautiful of the genus is the Flame azalea, confined originally to the Appalachians. When John Bartram, world famous patron of American botany, first saw it, he exclaimed, "It is a fiery azalea; of the color of red lead, orange, or bright gold, as well as yellow and cream color. This is the most brilliant flowering shrub yet known."

Azaleas in general are very hardy in North America, all but the Asiatic varieties. Like rhododendrons, they prefer an acid soil. Cuttings may be taken in midsummer and inserted in sand or mixture of peat moss and sand, well watered. They root in about six weeks, and may then be potted.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friendly Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Long Beach, Calif.

Help us to help each other, Lord,
Each other's cross to bear;
Let each his friendly aid afford,
And feel his brother's care.
CHARLES WESLEY.

THE man's face was wreathed in smiles as he placed a heavy sack of potatoes in the "Friendly Aid House." He had been unemployed for a long period and had a family to support, but now had work again. When questioned, he said many times when he had received aid, he had noticed the lack of potatoes for distribution, and decided that when he was in a position where he could help, he would donate potatoes. Out of his first pay he had taken $3 to give to others.

One day a woman, upon returning an empty jelly glass which she had received in a Christmas food basket from "Friendly Aid," came in with her arms laden with articles of food. She had gotten ahead somewhat and said she was anxious to give something in return for the good she had received.

These are but two of many incidents occurring weekly at "Friendly Aid House" in this city, "Helping others to help themselves" has proved to be the foundation upon which "Friendly Aid" work is carried on.

The organization was started in 1931 when the world seemed to be in chaos and hundreds of families were thrown out of work and scarcely knew where to turn. Donations of food, money and clothing came in unsolicited. People donated their services in many ways The owner of a barber shop has given haircuts for the past two years; a meat market contributes soup bones and fat for rendering; bakers supply bread. One baker, after finally securing work, contributed several months' supply of bread in appreciation of assistance which he had received. A dry cleaning establishment cleans many garments each month

"Friendly Aid" is incorporated, has five directors, and business meetings are held monthly, to which all persons interested are invited. The organization is supported by free will contributions only.

Various groups of women in Long Beach meet monthly and sew for this worthy cause. A garden is maintained, which supplies a goodly amount of fresh vegetables. This is carried on by loving donations of labor.

Besides the daily contribution of food and clothing, many are cared for at Thanksgiving and Christmas time. Last Christmas 86 persons were provided with substantial Christmas dinners; 56 children received gifts, toys, apples, candy and nuts, and some clothing. The food baskets were full to overflowing. Various groups found joy in making cakes, pickles, jams and jellies, which gave a finishing touch of cheer to the baskets.

Since its organization "Friendly Aid" in Long Beach has distributed approximately 4057 food orders; 10,637 articles of clothing; 132 comforters and blankets; 155 pieces of furniture; 30 mattresses; quantities of dishes and cooking utensils; 2950 lunches have been served to those who have carried on the work in the house and garden and $156 worth of old newspapers have been collected and sold.

"Friendly Aid" also maintains a free employment bureau which has blessed many.

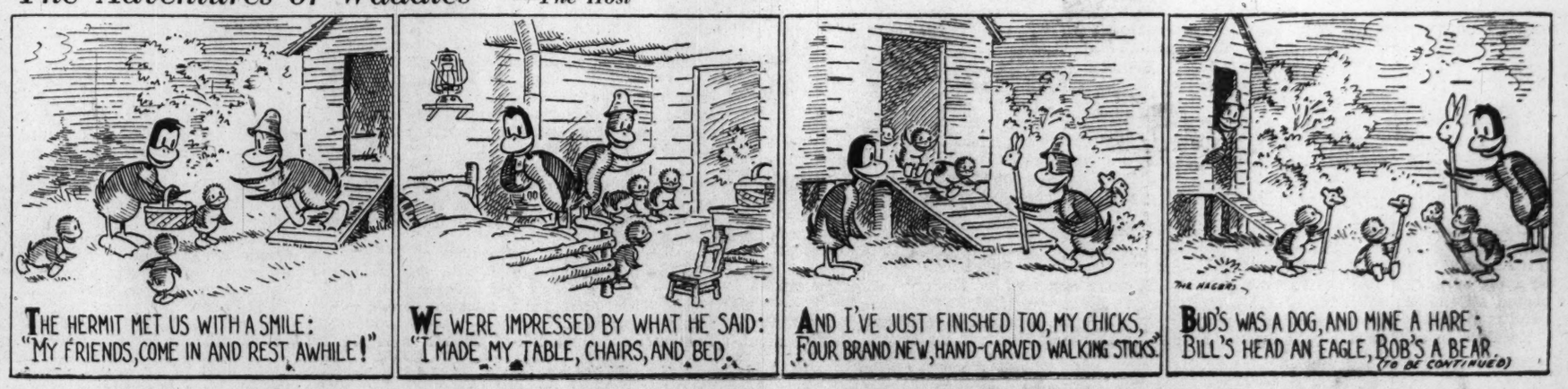
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

FAR stronger than fate is the courage that bears it undismayed.—ANON.

The Adventures of Waddles —*The Host*

By THE HAGERS


THE HERMIT MET US WITH A SMILE: "MY FRIENDS, COME IN AND REST AWHILE!"
WE WERE IMPRESSED BY WHAT HE SAID: "I MADE MY TABLE, CHAIRS, AND BED."
AND I'VE JUST FINISHED TOO, MY CHICKS, FOUR BRAND NEW, HAND-CARVED WALKING STICKS."
BUD'S WAS A DOG, AND MINE A HARE; BILL'S HEAD AN EAGLE, BOB'S A BEAR.
THE HAGERS
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Farmer Still Needs Relief

THE Administration's new Undersecretary of Agriculture, Rexford G. Tugwell, is in the West conferring with farmers, making a few speeches and getting more mud on his boots. President Roosevelt has planned his return from Hawaii so as to cross the continent through the farm belt and doubtless will do a good deal of political listening on the way. M. L. Wilson, former Montana Agricultural College professor and chief publicizer of the domestic allotment plan, has been moved up to Tugwell's old job as Assistant Secretary.

All these activities point to the fact that the farm problem is still far from being solved and that the Administration is as much concerned as ever to quiet the long unrest in rural America. Even after adoption of the Frazier-Lemke debt relief bill, which has been found to apply only to farmholders who can really be called bankrupt, the farmer's lot is in general not a happy one.

It is true that cotton brings nearly 3 cents more per pound, wheat 20 cents more per bushel and milk 25 cents more per hundredweight than a year ago, and that the general index of farm prices has risen 20 per cent, though still far below the desired parity of the 1909-14 average. But at the same time the cost of things sold to the farmer has risen 18½ per cent, so that on balance the farmer is only a shade better off. These are late figures of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Meanwhile the retail price of food in American cities, which was already on a par with the 1909-14 average at last year's fallen levels, has risen 12 per cent. When it is considered that cotton, a nonfood product, was a large factor in the 20 per cent rise of prices for produce at the farm, it will be seen that middlemen and distributors have passed along to the consumer most of the increase paid to farm producers and have contributed relatively little out of their margins to a restoration of agricultural prices.

What, then, can be done further to relieve the farmer's depressed situation? Another dose of inflation or currency devaluation is suggested in some quarters, but while perhaps accepting Baron Rothschild's estimate that this was the major stroke in averting revolution last year, there is every reason to believe it has been carried far enough.

Several things, however, remain which can be done. One of these is to endeavor in every reasonable way possible to reduce taxes on the man whose farm is his home—this through local economy and possibly revision of tax systems. Another is to carry through, in absence of a broader market, the crop control plans designed to adjust production to the American market. A third is to press for further savings in distribution costs to the end that food consumption may be increased. A fourth is to redouble efforts for a revival of international trade which will give a wider market. And a fifth is to continue and intensify the search for new products that will find use abroad or at home.

A Potent Club

SUMMER is certainly with us once again. There can be no doubt about it. Straw hats twinkle in the streets. Baseball scores are eagerly scanned. Vacation booklets pour forth like the waters at Lodore; and if these things do not convince one that summer is here, many items appearing in some of the newspapers will.

For instance, it is reported that a clergyman in a southwestern city has organized a Husbands' Gratitude Club, an institution that in certain circles is likely to be considered long overdue. Almost overnight thirty husbands voluntarily sought admittance to the club, and the founder expects to have more than 100 members before the middle of July. This rapid growth speaks volumes for the gallantry of these joiners.

Each member pledges himself to compliment his wife at least once a day on some particular part of the menu she prepares and to perform at least one kind and unexpected deed for her daily. Details fail to show what a husband is to do about compliments in case his wife got the food at the delicatessen. Then, again, suppose a club member's wife should thoughtfully provide, let us say, an angel cake for Saturday night's supper; and suppose that, instead of turning out light and snowflaky, that angel cake (with the perversity of the inanimate) should decide to be more concrete than abstract, what is a husband to do? Is he to go through with his daily compliment at the expense of veracity, or break his club pledge and lose his membership?

Another cloudy problem looms on the horizon: What forfeit will a husband have to pay if his deed of kindness which he felt sure would be a big surprise turns out to have been expected all the while? Being a Grateful Husband is evidently not so simple as it seems.

Needless to say, it is highly desirable that wives of members of the Husbands' Gratitude Club will prove grateful for the gratitude received and not enter into any discussion as to its spontaneity. There are some wives, of course, who may not appreciate the kind of compliments that husbands have to be "clubbed" into giving. And this type may be ruffled by what may seem like an attempt to regiment the notoriously careless male into a show of affection that ought to have occurred to him anyhow.

What Is the Answer to Crime?

IS THERE any answer to the pressing question of the prevalence of crime? Though there is no single answer, there may be many. It has been estimated that racketeering alone is costing the people of the United States about $13,000,000,000 a year. Clearly, the chief menace is not from isolated, but organized crime, promoted and directed by experienced criminals.

Particularly challenging, too, is the fact that most criminal careers begin in childhood. "The great bulk of crime in this country is a youth problem, and its beginnings are nearly always found in misdirected childhood," says Charles L. Chute of the National Probation Association.

The average age of the prison population is about twenty-three years. Recent Sing Sing records give nineteen as the average age of holdup men. Two hundred criminals under twenty-one, some sixteen and seventeen, were committed there in seventeen months. These figures reflect the increase in the number of criminal youth who have not had or who have disregarded the opportunities for education in the trades, professions and business, and who, desiring luxuries and amusements beyond their earning power in legitimate enterprises, are steadily drifting into criminal ranks lured by easy money.

Every student of crime agrees that one of the chief causes of delinquency is the inadequate home—the lack of a harmonious, understanding and encouraging home atmosphere, with the security that a good home provides.

Next to "misdirected youth" as a source of crime are slum conditions and low standards of living in crowded cities. Ninety per cent of the crimes in New York come from less than 10 per cent of its area. A strikingly large proportion of children in congested areas are found sooner or later in the juvenile court or in the hands of the police. Every effort and agency, therefore, which displaces criminal associations among young people in crowded areas with wholesome recreational and educational advantages is an important preventive of crime.

Other factors in the answer to the crime question include:

Curtailing motion pictures which throw the glamour of heroism and adventure about criminals.

Rooting out corrupt political organizations in large cities.

Improving the standards and administration of the law and of the courts.

Overhauling obsolete legal machinery which is readily manipulated to secure the escape of the guilty.

Strengthening police forces by more careful selection, better training, better supervision, and protection from political interference.

Extension of federal laws to cover more adequately crimes that involve the crossing of state lines.

Individual treatment of the individual offender for the protection of society.

Extension of parole and probation along realistic, not sentimental, lines.

Extension and improvement of juvenile courts and making the laws covering them uniform throughout the country.

Strengthening of character-building agencies in the community.

Constructive promotion of better citizenship generally.

An encouraging side to the picture is the fact that responsibility of the community to prevent crime is recognized as never before. Agencies, public and private, are attacking the problem courageously and intelligently. The average citizen can make his greatest contribution by being a good citizen, by making his home a happy, wholesome place for his children, and by supporting the community agencies to combat and prevent crime.

Russia in the League

EARLY entrance of Russia into the League of Nations is as probable as any political event can be, her formal application for membership to come at the September meeting of the Assembly. There can be no real opposition. One or two countries have openly expressed dislike of the Soviet intervention in the councils of Europe, but their prejudices will be overruled. Poland probably will demand a permanent seat on the Council to counterbalance Russian influence. Questions are raised of minority treaties, but these can be overcome.

From the viewpoint of the League, as well as of the central and eastern nations and of France, the step will be welcomed. The League has lost, temporarily at any rate, the support of a number of great powers. It is high time that its prestige should be enhanced by an important addition to membership.

When the criticisms of the League by Russia are remembered, the diplomatic observer is entitled to ask whether that nation is influenced chiefly by a political purpose in putting forward its candidature. It believes it has enemies in Europe as well as in the Far East, and it is anxious to avail itself of the additional security that the League can offer. That in itself is a tribute to the League. If the material power of the League can scarcely be exercised against a rebellious country, it can marshal the public opinion of the world, and that is not a negligible factor.

Yet it is impossible to conceal the danger of permitting the League to be used as a cover for fresh alignments which may resemble the old balance of power. There are mixed up with the application of Russia various schemes which look toward the conclusion of treaties of mutual assistance, including a definition of the aggressor, and involving sanctions. If the search for security means that one set of nations is to be opposed to another set of nations, then Europe will be the prey of alliances and counter-alliances. The peril of war would be increased.

It is the function of the Security Committee, which has been set up by the Disarmament Conference, to analyze the implications of the proposed pacts, and inferentially the consequences of the new part which Russia is to play in European politics. They must be brought into consonance both in the text and in the intention with the League idea. It may be that it will be possible to work out some method which will safeguard not only existing legal rights, but future moral rights. If that can be done, then a great step forward will be taken toward collective organization of peace.

In whatever is done, the concurrence of Italy and Germany is especially necessary. The design should be to bring Germany back into the League with Russia, and to bring Germany into any European pact which is hereafter framed. On the satisfaction of these conditions depends the ultimate judgment of the world on the entrance of Russia into the League.

Saucepans—Boiling Over

TO UNNUMBERED mothers, in many parts of the world, the various beneficent organizations which provide summer vacations for children are a great blessing. So great, in fact, that the assurance of this aid during the summer eases the burden of the mothers all through the year. A woman, whose long service in this particular phase of social relief entitled her to speak with authority, recently said:

> The gratitude of these women to their often unknown benefactors is a beautiful thing. I wish everyone who contributes toward a fund for children might know, as I do, what it means to the homekeeper.

Virginia Woolf, in an introduction to "Life As We Have Known It," written by Coöperative Working Women, has a poignant bit of description. She says of these women: "Their eyes looked as if they were always set on something actual—on saucepans that were boiling over, on children who were getting into mischief."

Dear as children are, even when mischievous, necessary as saucepans are, yet mothers in whose lives there is little else must welcome any respite. The appeal which invariably meets response when funds are solicited is made on behalf of the children. The benefits, however, do not end with the children. The realization that busy mothers also profit may well deepen the satisfaction felt by contributors and welfare workers alike.

The Casual Day

Wall Paper

An artist laughed
And dipped his brush
Into the softest tone—
And on a knoll, that never was,
Three trees, that couldn't be,
Inclined impossibly.
Delighted, he
A footbridge drew
That only birds could find,
And clearly hidden by the trees
A palace for the mind.
Now up and down my wall they rove,
This way and that,
Grotesque, enchanting, mischievous,
Quite inexact—
And often when I wake, I own
I laugh myself,
And bless the brush that dares
In any tone
Defy prig fact.

G. A.

The Independent Theater Owners have been told that Mr. Darrow considers the film code "the most pernicious that has come under the scrutiny of the National [Darrow] Review Board." One of the objections is that it allows film producers to unload films on the theater owners in blocks instead of giving the theater owners opportunity to choose among the studios' products. This evil was not instituted by the code, however. And speakers who attack the code should be careful—if they want their case to appear sincerely made out—to make this point clear. Dictatorship by Hollywood antedates dictatorship by Washington.

Dear Casual:

Have you heard about the Maine couple who toured the "old world" without leaving the State of Maine?

Tracy Webster of Rome married Ella Boone of Carthage. They went on a honeymoon through Athens, Corinth, Damascus, Etna, Egypt, Gilead, Hebron, Jerusalem, Lebanon, Mars Hill, Naples, Smyrna and Troy. They came home and settled down in Harmony.

Apparently they passed up Denmark, Paris, Sweden, Norway, Palermo, Lisbon, Poland, China and Calais (which natives pronounce "callous"). Trott.

On reading the Home Forum page of June 26, I found an error of spelling. The picture of all those ducts at Gatun Locks was attributed to Joseph Pennell instead of Joe Penner. MARVIL S.

THE CASUAL WEEK

At Wimbledon the tennis ends; Great Britain finds the crown upon her; with twenty nations closer friends the whole world gains the final honor. The Fourth with loud huzzas and cheers receives enthusiastic greeting. Just now mid rumors, threats and fears what that day stands for's worth repeating. To Canada goes back a mace (that ancient symbol of dominion) and Uncle Sam gets in its place a friendly neighbor's gold opinion. The President puts out to sea to get a month's well-earned vacation. The people, too, seem pleased as he is to get a month from legislation. Will "Might Make *Reich*?" the world inquires as Hitler stamps out disaffection; for force alone won't quench the fires of any nation's insurrection. Again two fliers cross the sea; the Adamowicz brothers make it. It can't be long before we see a daily airship undertake it. Toronto gayly celebrates the hundredth year since its foundation. And everyone congratulates its glorious rededication. P. W.

Taxes, we are told by experts, will consume a fifth of the American income for 1934. It is comforting to have this assurance that there will be an income.

Firemen of Oakhurst, N. J., have petitioned the authorities for a license to sell liquor at the firehouse. Official hesitation to issue the permit probably arises from the question as to what kind of firefighter a fireman full of firewater would be.

School Teachers: A Composite Portrait

"VIOLET" is a school teacher in a town where educational affairs have been considerably hampered by economic developments. She has been a school teacher as long as I can remember. Indeed, I went to school to her myself in an early grade, where, although she was a close friend of my family, she showed the stern justice of her Puritan ancestry by treating me exactly as she treated every other child in the room; no better, and no worse! I had to mind and was not allowed to whisper.

In those early days, her fortune hung in a green worsted bag (which looked like a button bag) on the knob of her pantry door. I know, because I sometimes visited her in her humble brown house. She would take me home to supper with her and as the winter sunset lighted the worn spots in her living-room rug, she would sit and dream and build gauzy castles of imagination for me out of the twilight. Her favorite chair was a hard little wooden rocker (because she grew accustomed to their austerity by day, I suppose) and I shall always remember her so, when a softer "out-of-school" mood took possession of her. In school, she was a keen, intelligent, just woman who made me work!

"Violet" was the sort of person to inspire the utmost respect in the young, and no one would have dreamed of gainsaying her. The children in her room simply minded without quite knowing why. I well remember, too, a struggle she had with the janitor of her school over sanitation. He insisted on cleaning the floors by a process of greasing, and as long skirts were then in vogue, and as she was the soul of cleanliness, she abhorred this method. One morning he came in to find her desk in an island of sand and "Violet" sitting calmly in the middle of it, teaching her classes, with her skirts protected by her imported real estate. Next morning when she arrived the sand was gone and the floor again was thoroughly greased. But only a few hours later, the janitor found her ensconced in still more clean sand. This silent battle raged for several days until one morning when she arrived, she found the floor scrubbed bright and clean and greaseless. The other teachers in the building, who had been breathless with suspense for days, took fire at this success, and in a short time the entire school was a thing of sanitary cleanliness.

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With each year she felt added responsibilities to her pupils and went away summers to study—at great sacrifice to her green worsted bag. But she found how to draw out of youngsters the good that was in them. If they had talent, she found it out and encouraged them to be original in their thinking.

As years passed, she never went anywhere socially, a habit which settled on her more and more. She said, when we asked her to come to us, that she had "nothing to wear," and I suspect her shy pride would not allow her to go among old friends in the neat but very plain clothing she could not avoid wearing. In those days, I think, "Violet" received perhaps $40 a month, out of which she had to pay her taxes, buy her food, such clothing as she must have, and other expenses incidental to living.

I have never forgotten one twilit Sunday evening when I sat beside her on the back porch of her tiny house, small and admiring, feeling in my own heart a vague reflection of her loneliness, while she pointed out to me the constellations. "You see," she said, "there's room for everything, and everything stays in its place."

There were good years when "Violet" was able to take her small fortunes from the worsted bag and put them in a bank. During such years she traveled and she bought books. New opportunities brought her promotions and finally a little car. Her life took on a gracious, normal aspect and she did wonders with her pupils. Three artists and two well-known *literati* sent her cards at Christmas time in remembrance of the help she gave them in developing their talents.

But then there came bank upheavals which wiped out her small savings. She sought the green worsted bag again, with a somewhat wry smile, and hung it once more on the knob of the pantry door. It had little to hold but buttons. Even if the economic world had not been rocking on its clay feet, however, she would have had little else, for she always put back into fitting herself for constantly growing responsibilities, nearly all that she was paid.

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As one views the world, it seems that the work of the "Violets" is vastly important in changing wrong conditions into better ones. They labor at the bottom of the ladder, helping the young to get their feet firmly planted on the first rung of comprehension. Yet in most states, during these last few years, they have been eking out a bare existence, quite unsung, though worthy of a poet's praise!

During two centuries of American civilization, we have advanced from Ichabod Crane to something near enlightenment in education. While schools still may be far from perfect, that seems no reason to set the clock back a century by neglecting their proper upkeep and ignoring the plight of the teachers. Good teaching never has been more urgently needed than it is now. Never has there been such a need for well-trained, keen, intelligent thinkers behind the desks in the schoolrooms. Never has there been a greater need that the one behind the desk should have the wherewithal to fit herself or himself to offer a mead for the young. Yet scarcely ever before has this profession offered so little in security, opportunity and attraction.

Education appears to be in grave danger because this group has so few spokesmen. In the past, the teaching profession did not attract many keenly ambitious persons because of its small rewards. Then there came a period when this condition was partially remedied and those who felt themselves peculiarly fitted for teaching did not hesitate to enter its ranks.

As I recall my teachers, they seem to me now, even as they seemed then, fine, good-humored, inspiring men and women, who opened to me the pages of literature, making of it a "magic casement"; who made history "come to life," and who taught me to love music and poetry. Educated, capable, cultured; forbidden to express prejudices or personal opinions on religion and politics, teachers show young people how to think and how to reach conclusions not on the basis of mere prejudices, but according to sound standards of criticism.

It must be a short-sighted policy on the part of a great nation to build up its highways, its armaments, its harbors, its public buildings and forget to build up the future generations whose ideals—or lack of them—will determine so largely our future happiness and prosperity. D. D.

Farmers, Philosophers and Food

An Intimate Message From Washington

FROM THE MONITOR'S WASHINGTON BUREAU
1287 National Press Building, July 9

IT IS A queer fact that the Department of Agriculture harbors most of the philosophers of the New Deal. One would not expect to find them there. Probably it is because there more than anywhere else they face the most perplexing problem of the day—human misery resulting from abundance.

Mr. Henry A. Wallace presides over the department and nearly everyone has heard about his penetrating pamphlet, "America Must Choose." Then there is Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell—yes, everybody has heard of *him*. And then, too, there is Dr. Frederic C. Howe, Consumers' Counsel, of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In a speech last week, Dr. Howe analyzed what he considers the significance of the times.

"We are watching a revolution," he said. "It is the most profound revolution in the whole history of man. It is far more profound than the Renaissance; more profound than the Reformation; more profound than the French Revolution or the birth of democracy in America. You and I are witnessing the end of scarcity; of the necessary fear of hunger; of destitution. You and I are privileged to live in an age which produces so much wealth that it smothers us. It smothers the entire economic system. After millions of years of necessary fear we no longer need to fear for food or clothing or even for the luxuries of life. . . . Poverty has become an absurdity. Insecurity has become an absurdity. The nation itself recognizes the fact that men need only work a few hours a week. Even with the drastic reduction of working hours and the ending of child labor we can still produce so much that it smothers the system under which we live."

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"Smothered by over-production"—most persons will agree with this diagnosis. The question is, what to do about it? It is the virtue of the Roosevelt Administration that it has been trying to do something about it almost since coming to office.

With Mr. Roosevelt himself out of the Capital, it is somewhat easier to see these matters in perspective in the temporary calm. It is evident that pretty much everything that has gone on here in the last 18 months has been linked with a desire to correct this paramount and colossal paradox.

On the credit side of the Roosevelt Administration, accordingly, must be put down its acute recognition of this essential fact, even though one may object to the specific remedies provided. No Administration was ever more conscious of the poverty-in-abundance paradox. Perhaps that is why it still holds popular support. As to its solution, that is another matter. Dr. Howe, in the speech previously quoted, indicates that New Deal's philosophy. Only a handful of people, he says, today "own almost everything in corporate form that is worth owning in America."

"Only about 200 companies," he says, "control more than one-half of the corporate wealth."

It is fairly easy to see where the Roosevelt Administration is going. One rather pities those 200 companies! Like it or not, there has already been a vast redistribution of wealth in America; it has gone to the Have Nots, and it is coming from the Haves, in taxation, now and in future. This process will continue.

To recapitulate, then, Mr. Roosevelt recognizes the poverty-in-abundance paradox as few other Presidents have and a great number of his actions flow from it. His strength with the voters largely rests on this fact.

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But along with this effort at social and economic amelioration is another development which daily becomes more evident and which has anything but a noble side. More and more it is plain that political patronage is the bane of the Administration.

The National Civil Service Reform League has described as a "disgrace" the new postal appointive system introduced by Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, who at the same time is the chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

In the last week the National Federation of Federal Employees has characterized as a "brazen step in the direction of a wide-open return to the spoils system" Mr. Roosevelt's executive order of June 28 (not published until Friday) stripping 177 employees of the National Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn., of Civil Service status. "It is a direct and utterly indefensible blow against the entire merit system," says the federation secretary.

The week also has brought a Federal Grand Jury indictment of Mr. Alvah D. Crimmins, who, two days before, was made federal receiver for two Michigan banks on the indorsement by Mr. Farley of the recommendation of Horatio J. Abbott, Democratic state committeeman, who himself was forced out of his office as internal revenue collector by the Treasury; yet whose word is still being accepted as decisive by Mr. Farley in all Michigan patronage.

The week has brought out also the story of Dean John W. Finch of the Idaho University Mining School, who resigned to take the post of director of the United States Bureau of Mines, but whose commission was held up and finally came over to the Department of the Interior bearing, instead of the President's signature, the notation, "Held up temporarily because of political objections by Postmaster-General." Dean Finch, it appeared, had voted Republican in 1932!

In view of such matters is it any wonder that friendly Washington observers are perturbed? The business commentator, Mr. W. M. Kiplinger, whose impartiality is part of his professional stock in trade, writes in this month's Nation's Business, "Civil Service standards established by Theodore Roosevelt are being undermined by Franklin Roosevelt, through his man Farley. Efficiency is being sacrificed to patronage."

What other conclusion is possible?

Richard L. Strout